CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28803—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 25, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Ots. pts.		Ots. pts
16-8 9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8 9-4
12-6 7-6		12-6 7-6
27-4 14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4 14-10
24-4 13-22		24-4 13-22
41-8 21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8 21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	J. E. Jephson	29th July.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4396	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.L. CATHAY	2995	500	A. Symons	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1700	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipped at Colombo.

July 28th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
August 11th.	" 22nd.	November 3rd.
" 25th.	October 6th.	" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
28th July. 23rd August. 20th Sept.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallpachnigg	3,200	500	1st Augt.
ACHILLE	V. Gherzmann	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	650	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23rd, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Re. 1 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 27th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 31st July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 28th July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3280	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 23, 1892. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	2612	About 4th Aug.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1892. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
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INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
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INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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MOORE & CO.'S
GREAT ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.
Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.
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TO BE SOLD at the Deputy Commissioner's Court House, Mergin, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Sole Right to obtaining Pearls and Pearl-Shells, otherwise called Mother-of-Pearl and Beche-de-Mere, on the banks of the Mergin Archipelago.
The banks will be sold in 5 Blocks separately or collectively to suit purchasers for 3 years commencing from 1st September, 1892.
The right to refuse any bid is expressly reserved.
Lessees will not be allowed to sub-let their leases without special sanction.
One quarter of annual amount of Purchase Money to be paid on day of Auction, and security to be given for due payment of balance in quarterly instalments.
Authorized Agents must attend sale in person. Bids by letter or telegram will not be accepted.
Further particulars to be obtained at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mergin, Lower Burma.
H. G. BATTEN,
Deputy Commissioner, Mergin.
Mergin, Deputy Commissioner's Office, the 8th July, 1892.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
DRUG MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
CONTRACTS TAKEN.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS,
UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.

Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.

Soda Water.	Lemonade.
Seltzer Water.	Ginger Ale.
Potash Water.	Quinine Tonic.
Lithia Water (Simple).	Ginger Beer.
Ærated Water.	Ginger Ale.

Raspberryade.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRYING { For preserving everything that is subject to injury from damp, CIGARS and MATCHES particularly. Price: Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 5, and 10. } BOTTLES

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COUGHS & COLDS { Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP." Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
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FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Barmah
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a rose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing he same.

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20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36.
Rupees	6-8	6-8.

SUPERIOR WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	7-8	7-8	8-8	8-8.

FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS (Club Colours.)

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	12-8	12-8	12-8	12-8.

EXTRA FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	9-8	9-8	10-8	10-8.

NAVY LAMBS WOOL AND ASSORTED STRIPES JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	5-8	5-6	6-8	6-8.

WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-8.

SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED SILK, PLAIN, AND CLUB COLOURS.
Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 7-8.

ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.
Rs. 2-8.

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BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.
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THE FOLLOWING PIANOFORTES that have been out on hire from time to time, and Instruments that have been taken in exchange, are offered at clearance prices. We have classified all of them as Second-Hand, but the majority are

INTRINSICALLY NEW.

	Rs.
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by HERBERT, will make a splendid Practice Piano, worth Rs. 500	375
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GRAND COTTAGE, by MARCKS and Co., very full toned, stands well in tune for a very long period. Original price Rs. 750	550
GRAND, by BROADWOOD This instrument is old, but has been renovated, and therefore has many years of life yet	450
GRAND, by BROADWOOD, thoroughly renovated, will stand a lot of playing on, and would answer the purpose of a School	375

Any of the above PIANOS may be had on the Hire Purchase System.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
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11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

	Rs.	a.
Dump Level, 10 in., complete in Mahogany box and tripod stand	175	0
Abney's Level, in leather case	30	0
Improved Military Prismatic Compass of superior quality throughout	32	0
Tape Measures, Chesterman's Metallic, with patent wind up, folding handles, 33ft., Rs. 3-12; 50ft, Rs. 5; 66ft. Rs. 5-8; 100ft.	8	0
Steel Tape Measures, Chesterman's, in leather case with flush-handles, 50ft, Rs. 14; 66ft, Rs. 17-8; 110ft.	24	0

PATENT COMBINED ALTITUDE INSTRUMENT AND PRISMATIC COMPASS.

Patent Instrument, best engine divided altitude disc; compass card, best mounted, with agate cap and fixed on mica, complete in solid leather case, and with ball and socket tripod for same	75	0
The Larhez Telemeter, or Pocket Range-finder and Surveying instrument	60	0
Surveyor's cross staff head, round pattern, divided revolving circle, with compass	25	0
Spirit Levels, Nickelled, 4 in., without cases	1	4
Spirit Levels, Brass, in metal cases, 3in. Rs. 1-8; 4in. Rs. 1-12; 5in. Rs. 2; 6in. Rs. 2-4; 7in. Rs. 2-8; 8in.	3	0
Whealmefna, for measuring distances on maps, or curved or straight surfaces, in inches and feet, small or large size, in Nickel gilt or silver-plated	5	12
Do. do. do. solid silver, plain	9	8

N.B.—Owing to fall in Exchange, Catalogue Prices are increased 10 per cent.

BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SCIENTIFIC AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HEALTH TO ALL.

Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you Ill, but M.-K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you Well, no matter what your disease may be. M.-K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gases in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets containing treatment of Diseases Free. Specific cure for Consumption, Malaria, Fevers, Catarrh, Rheumatism and Measles.

TESTIMONIAL.
Bombay High Court, 25th January 1892.
This is to certify I have used for some time your Radam's Microbe Killer, and it has done me and my family immense good. Our health is now good, as it keeps off Fever and all other diseases. F. H. DEBRITO.
Commissioner for taking Affidavits of Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay.
AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!
FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND MATCH BOXES
Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.
Cigar cases, Rs. 75; Cigarette cases, Rs. 40, 45 and 50; Match Boxes, Rs. 8, 15, and 20.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.
A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.
Apply to—
S. R. MISTRY,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
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PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
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HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
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THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETing of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

July 23, 1892.

“IT is the duty of every JUDICIAL OFFICER to record his PROCEEDINGS in LEGIBLE HAND-WRITING,” said order by the Bombay High Court in the Local Papers of July 13th, 1892.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 588 OF 1893.

DAMJEE CHAGPAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Masjid Bunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at ——, outside the Fort, HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA and HAJEE ADAM BALLADINA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sewree Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirteenth February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Thirty-first day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Damjee Chagpar, and of the abovenamed Defendants Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, Hajee Abdool Latif Balladina, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or chawls, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay on the West side of Cleveland Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and forming a part of a large piece of ground admeasuring seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-322, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 426(i) 439(b) 439(c) 439(f) 439(g) and 439(i) and Street No. 341(c) 341(d) 341(e) 341(f) 341(g) and 341(h) and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the North by land lately in the occupation of the Bombay Tug Company, Limited, but now belonging to the said Defendant Hajee Abdool Latif Balladina, on the South and West by land belonging to the late Mr. Henry Cleveland, and on the East by the Cleveland Road, and which said premises are now occupied by tenants of the said Defendant Joshi Bhimjee Hariram and Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina or one of them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attornies for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 11th Day of July, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Meadow Street, as follows :—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
27 bales of colored printing papers.
2 „ white „ „
200 kegs of zinc paint.
18 cases and 4 jars of 23lbs. of American Potash.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hajee Dadabhai—
4 cases brass and glass K. O. table lamps, and brass candle lamps.

On account of the concerned—
6 cases disinfectent fluid powders and balls.
1 case riding saddles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 25, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Nainsookdass Gunshamdass of Cawnpore.
903—8013-4—2 bales 500 pieces grey dhoties, 40 inches, 2-10 yards, ex s. s. Hispania.

On account and at the risk of Muncharam Purbhoodas—
10 cases each 150 pieces, 24 inches, full 18 yards, white nainsooks.
10 cases each 150 pieces, 38 inches, full 18 yards, white nainsooks.

On account and at the risk of the indentors—

S G M 1655	8015—2	cases	steel files.
S G M 1760	8025—2	„	„
S G M 1760	7984—1	case	knives.
S G M 1670	7683—1	„	„
S G M 1698	7632—1	„	magnets.
S G M 1911	8078—1	„	velvet.
S G M 1486	4630—1	„	woollen satin.
S G M 1715	7802—1	„	crochet cotton.
S G M 1725	7204—1	„	embroidered velvet.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department—
About 16 tons of iron couplings, bracings, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 oval-shaped office shibram with polished panels.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
1 strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 safety bicycle, nearly new, with cushioned tyre, full ball bearing and balls on head.
1 Baglan's safety bicycle with cushioned tyre.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs Kemp and Co.'s Establishment, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware. China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures Hinks's lamps, &c., the property of H. JEPSON, Esq., and another gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th July, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, nearly opposite the Tramway Stables, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockery, a sweet-toned upright Pianoforte by Ascherberg, Mason and Hamlin's 9-stops organ, pictures, lamps, organ and piano music, Hymn and other books, Rhenania hand sewing machine, baby and ladies' linen, table and bed linen, table ornaments, etc., the property of W. S. SHAW, Esq.,

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY, BEING

A Bungalow and Compound attached, measuring about 2,393 square yards more or less ; the land is pension tax.

The sale is in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of December, 1888, and made between Ramsetjee Ratteewalla, of Bombay, Pasi inhabitant, of the one part, and the Money Lending and Land Investment Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882, formerly carrying on business in Bombay, but now in liquidation, of the other part, and at the instructions of Mr. Ballajee Sittaram Kothari, the liquidator of the company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August next, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at or near Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,393 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 661, 665, 733, 737, and 762, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under ward No. 2225, street No. 261, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the ground of Sirjee Ramordjee and partly by the ground of Damodhar Chindajee, on or towards the south by the ground of Moro Tukaram, on or towards the east by Foras Road leading from Byculla to Mahim, and on or towards the west by a water-drain, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of John Pyne and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

The above is the description of the property in the schedule to the deed of mortgage, but the vendor is also selling a godown of brick upon the south side of the said piece of land which is delineated on the plan annexed to the said mortgage deed and admeasures 60 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth or thereabouts and also a chawl at the western end of the said piece of land which has been constructed by the mortgagor thereon since the date of the said mortgage, and both which godown and chawl will (it is believed) pass with the said piece of land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors for the liquidator, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1892, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagors Khetsey Jadow, Megjee Jathow and Jairam Jadow, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of September, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government salt batty ground, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Grant Road, near Camatepoora, in the sub-district of Booloshwar registered in the books of the Land Revenue Collector under No. 416, containing by admeasurement 55 feet in length and 31 feet in breadth, containing 1804·9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, or towards the east by the property of Machee Jadow Jaitha, on or towards the west by the property of Mr. Rollen, on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Bhickia Calloo, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of SUMBHAJEE JOTEE.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. T. A. Bland, the mortgagee's attorney, at his office, No. 23, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 25, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO COTTON SPINNERS, ENGINEERS, MERCHANTS, MUCCADUMS, AND OTHERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, Apollo Street, Bombay, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 29th July, at 2 p.m., in the afternoon great quantity of iron tool, cast steel, new brass bearings, several hundreds of spanners suitable for cotton machinery, 6 screw jacks, various sizes, up to 10 tons, several sets of blocks to lift from 2 tons to 20 tons, new sling chains, to lift from 5 tons to 20 tons, about 2 tons of best manilla ropes to lift up to 20 tons, quantity of it is new, quantity of vices, hammers, steel chisels, and about 2 tons of new shafting, from 3” upwards, a quantity of wall boxes and brackets, one boiler truck, almost new, to carry 30 tons, one new fire steam and boiler pump, 2-7 cylinder, 2-5 reams by Daniel Adamson and Co.

One new vertical engine and boiler complete by Tangey Bros. 6” cylinders, all on one solid bed plate.

4 rope pulleys new, 24 ft. 6 in. diam, 2 and 3 grovers, each quantity of turpaulins crow bars, various sizes, all to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders, of the MAHARANI ICE Co., Ld.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the property of the above-named company in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with new and old boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, or at the rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MODY BAY ESTATE.

Under instructions from Bai Perozbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Bomanjee Perozshaw, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 25th August, at 4 p.m., on account and risk of the mortgagor Dhunbaijee, widow of Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama, under the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd October, 1890, the following property :—

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Mody Bay estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 301 odd square yards, and bounded as follows :—On the north by Goa Street, on the south by the property of Pallonjee Rattonjee Contractor, on the east by vacant land belonging to the said trustees, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and situate in the registration district of Bombay.

The sale will be subject to an indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd October, 1890, and made between the said Dhunbhaijee of the one part and one Dosabhoy Lowjee Setna of the other part, for securing the sum of Rs. 11,000 and interest.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Framjee and Moos, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 25, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 bales Turkey red twist.
1 „ water twist.
6 „ grey shirtings.
6 „ white ground prints.
1 „ waterproof coats of sizes.
2 cases tape bordered bleached scarves.
100 casks cement.
19 bales casing papers.
20 drums boiled oil.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED goods, grain, and other sweepings &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste-papers, &c., &c.

Also, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sanday and Co. or whom it may concern :—

56 bags of wheat, ex Saugor to W. Bunder, Invoice, No. 225 of 30-5-92.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Veerji Hunsraj or whom it may concern :—

17 bags of wheat, ex Mhow to Waree Bunder, Invoice No. 516, of 25-5-92.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 25, 1892.

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NOTICE.

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HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
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E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

A BOON TO MEN who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, to any address. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's “ Eucalyptus,” Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steell and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS.

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made, Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON }
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકાસાદુમ એન્ડ કો.

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubtibhoy and Mr. S. D. Sassoon, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th July, 1892.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per Annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 30th June, 1892.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,092½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	860
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	16 pr. ct.	nil
Silver Shares	—	—	—	—	,,

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	1,100 x
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	960
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	130
Broach Cawnpore Spng Co. Ld	600	200	200	10	135
Bronch City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Calcutta	500	1,880	1,880	...	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg	600	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	830
Harvey and Sahapathy	150	500	500	50	435
Hongoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all		1387
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahmadpura Cottond. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	515
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	95
Mofussil Co	1,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munsur M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	237½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	630
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	127½
Prince of Wales	60	500	500		400
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	501
Socoon	300	500	500	20	510
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	125	445
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	215
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	215
Ashkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	980

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	483
Anglo-Indian	1,335	100	100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	851	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	—	325 no
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	441
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1170
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1085
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,898	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	665
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Hingungha Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1065
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x d
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	6.5
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	340
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	188
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	705
Lokmanya Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1515
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,056	1,000	1,000	70	1,775
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	10
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660 x d
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	2	1,451
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	4	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	515
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	1,200	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	£	1,000	200	200	10	260
China Leaf		750	50	150	7½	19
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile		5,000	100	100	10	95 xd
Bapty Brothers		6,625	200	185	18	4.
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited		1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no n
Bombay Fire Insurance		600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Issue		500	375	62	67½	1,050
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.		600	600	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill		1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	880xd
Deccan Ice Co.		1,270	100	100	4 pr.ct.	1,
Deccan Paper Mills		1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills		1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.		300	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn		5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	1
John Roberts & Co.		1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	101
Kemp & Co.		4,000	200	175	26	312
Kurrachee Landing		500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.		3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.		1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	83
Napier Hotel Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	185
Oriental Loan		5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100	6 pr.ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.		6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.		250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills		2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co.		1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.		Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	21
Do.		Prf. 1,000	50	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	60	850
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.		3,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-5	
China Leaf	,,	24-9	Nominal.
Peiku Bar Gold	,,	24-6	,,
Do. do. new	,,	24-2	
Australia do,	,,	25	
Bombay do.	,,	25	
English Sovereigns	,,	15-14	
Do. Dracoes	,,	15-12	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	105-7	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	105-10	
Carolus Dollars	,,	220	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	223	,,
Are-France	,,	206	,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Trewidlen (s), from Colombo. Yesterday :—Navasa (s), from Calcutta; Afghan (s), Aden (s), and Bokhara (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd :—City of Dundee (s), for Karachi; and Henry Bolokow (s), Persian Gulf. Yesterday :—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf.

RANGERS RUGBY F. CLUB.—There will be a practice game, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. sharp.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Michigan and s. s. Trewidden entered, and the s. s. Calder and s. s. City of Dundee left the dock, on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK—The s. s. Cathay entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Melpomene left it on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Mombassa, and Lama, per extra s. s. Ibo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Monday, the 25th inst.

THEFT OF A LIGHTENING CONDUCTOR.—Mr. J. W. Rayson, in charge of the Mahluxmee Battery, reported the theft of two pieces of lightening conductors, measuring five and four feet respectively, valued at Rs. 2-8.

THEFT AT MEADOWS STREET.—Mr. D'Mello has made a report to the police, that last Friday, Rs. 450, in cash, were stolen from a desk in his office, at Meadows Street. He suspects one of his servants of the theft.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.—Mr. B. B. Pitale writes to us:—Sir,—In the communication which appeared under my signature in your to-day's issue, the printer's devil has made me say: "ought to prevent from attending, &c." The omission of the word "not" has played the mischief. Yet from the context I am sure the real meaning may be at once gathered, and the part of the closing sentence would be read as "ought not to prevent from attending, &c."

GOA NEWS.—The Provincial General Council has been summoned to meet on 23rd July, in the Municipal Hall, in Panjim. On the 9th inst., the Governor-General verified personally the balance in the Government Treasury. A supplementary loan has been raised by the Colonial Minister to meet the half-yearly payment of interest to the West of India Portuguese Railway Company. Mr. Leao, the Administrator of Salsette, has been complimented in the Official Buletim, for the active measures he adopted in checking the progress of cholera in the provinces under him.

A RASH DRIVER.—At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P.H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate last Saturday, one Bapu Dhondi, a labour cart-driver was placed on a charge of rash and negligent driving and knocking down an old woman, named Johanna The accused was driving his cart on the 22nd instant at Madunpura, when the old woman got in the way. He was driving rather rashly, and had not time to pull up before the old woman was knocked down, and seriously hurt. The Magistrate said, that it was a case of rash and negligent driving, endangering public safety, and therefore, inflicted a fine of Rs. 20 and ordered Rs. 10 to be paid out of the fine, to the old woman, who was much hurt by the fall.

DEATH FROM OPIUM-POISONING.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the J. J. Hospital Bai Motlibai Ward, on the body of Rukhmabai, a Hindoo widow, aged 45, a fruit and vegetable hawker, residing in a chawl, at De Lisle Road. The deceased lived alone in a room at the chawl. Last Friday afternoon, the neighbours found the door of her room fastened inside. They called in a police sepoy, who forced open the door. The deceased was then lying in a bed on the floor unconscious. On searching the room, a leaf was discovered underneath her pillow, which smelt of opium. She was at once removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where she died, at about 3-30 p.m. Bai Motlibai Hospital is a lying-in-hospital, but as the deceased was in a critical state she was admitted therein. The House-Surgeon stated, that he was of opinion that death was caused from opium-poisoning. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of suicide.

HUNTING THE SLIPPER-MAKER.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, six men and an equal number of women, shoe-makers by trade, were charged by Inspector Nolan with obstructing a public footpath. The prosecuting officer informed the Magistrate that the recent action which had been instituted against squatters near the Crawford Market, and on the footpath next the police chowkey, had induced them to abandon that haunt and occupy the footpath on the opposite side, where they offered their shoes and boots for sale to ladies and gentlemen, and created a great disturbance. If any of their number was fortunate enough to sell a pair of boots it was the occasion for a quarrel. They daily congregated on the footpath, opposite the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, where their presence was a source of trouble and annoyance. The Magistrate said he saw no reason to doubt the evidence, and inflicted a fine on each of the offenders.

A LONG LOST PENDANT.—A little over a period of two months ago an advertisement appeared in the dailies proclaiming the loss of a pearl pendant, valued at Rs. 500, which was supposed to have been dropped at Bandora, on the road between the railway station and the Post Office. A handsome reward was promised, but the recovery of the missing ornament seemed remote. However, a clue was obtained by Inspector Cobb, whose investigations traced the pendant to a merchant, in the Marwaree Bazaar, who had bought it from a milkman, named Dada Mia Bappoo, for the sum of Rs. 150. The milkman was found in Bandora who confessed to purchasing it from a *malee* on Pali Hill for Rs. 10-8. The *malee* admitted the transaction, and said that he found the jewel near the Bandra Post Office. The investigating officer ascertained the pendant was lost by the wife of Mr. Bomouji Dinshaw Petit, and it was identified. A warrant was obtained for the arrest of the *malee* who was tried at Bandora before the Second Class Magistrate, found guilty of criminal misappropriation, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15. Dada Mia, the milkman, was charged under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code for receiving stolen property. He was convicted of the offence, and a penalty of Rs. 25, or one month's imprisonment was inflicted.

A MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—At the Girgaum Police Court, last Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Inspector Roberts brought up one Sadanand Narayan, on a charge of the theft of three gold *putlees*, two copper measures, and one umbrella, valued at Rs. 27-5 collectively, belonging to Jowarar Soorar, a Marwaree shroff. The complainant stated that he was a shroff, having his shop, at Vorlee Pakhadee. About twenty days ago he lost a copper measure, two days subsequently he lost another. Some thirteen days ago he lost three gold neck ornaments, and a day after he lost a new umbrella. He had also lost a bottle of spices. Four days ago he received information from a boy, who gave him the name of the accused. He went to the shop of the accused, and there found his measures. On Friday he informed the police about it. The police searched the shop and the house of the accused, but no other stolen property was traced there. Balla Ragunath, a witness, said that some seventeen days ago the complainant gave him two copper measures, and asked him to put them in the shop of the accused. He did so, and received two pice. The police sepoy No. 436 stated that on searching the accused's shop no other stolen property except the two copper measures were found there. The accused first said that he had bought them, but subsequently said that a boy, named Balla, had brought them to him. The Magistrate remarked that from the evidence of Balla Ragunath, he had no doubt, that it was a false charge brought about by the complainant owing to hostile feelings against the accused as he had opened a rival shop. He, therefore, acquitted the accused and ordered the complainant to pay the accused Rs. 25, as compensation, for bringing a false charge against him.

A LARGE number of babies were taken by their proud mothers to Lady Hopetoun's first reception of the present season at Government House, Melbourne. Three thousand six hundred visitors responded to the Countess's invitation, which had not been extended to children. The host and hostess went through an enormous amount of hand-shaking, receiving their guests in the State drawing-room, surrounded by aides-de-camp and accompanied by Lady Ventry and the Hon. Miss Willoughby. Little Lord Hopetoun looked very pretty in his Highland dress. Lady Hopetoun's reception dress was fawn-coloured bengaline, with pale-green spots and a small black bonnet, trimmed with small pink feathers. The weather was far from amiable, a keen north wind making itself disagreeably obtrusive. A few smart and well-chosen costumes were worn, but the majority of the costumes were dowdy and in inferior taste. It was observed that Lady Hopetoun's skirt was short, clearing the ground all round, a reasonable and sensible length, which sets a worthy example.

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LD.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE POLICE COURTS.

THE hearing of the charge of theft brought against Mrs. Sarah Theresa Southwell Piper, late manager of the firm of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Ld., Milliners and Dressmakers, Hornby Row, by Mr. George Robert Neill, one of the liquidators of the Company, was continued on Saturday afternoon before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, prosecuted on behalf of the liquidators of the Company, and Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Crawford, solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, was present for the defence.

Mr. Inverarity said he appeared for Mrs. Piper and there was a possibility she would not be able to attend. When Mr. Piper left her that morning she was then very ill, and he would, therefore, ask his Worship to dispense with her attendance under Section 205. Mrs. Piper shortly after made her appearance and the case proceeded.

The Magistrate: There is no objection to Mrs. Piper sitting in a long chair or out of the draught.

Mr. Piper: I don't think the draught affects her.

The Magistrate: She may sit in any part of the Court if she chooses.

The accused remained in her seat.

Mr. Hemming: The box has not been opened.

The interpreter of the Court produced the keys, and the box was opened.

Miss Moore was recalled, and, in answer to Mr. Hemming, said she found a piece of black brocaded silk in the box. The selling price was Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 16-8 a yard. There were about four yards.

Mr. Hemming: How did that come into Mrs. Piper's possession?—I served Mrs. Piper with it somewhere about the beginning of last May.

You also find a piece of black satin in the box?—Yes.

What is the price of that?—Rs. 4-8 a yard.

What is the length of it?—It is about 15 yards. I do not know how Mrs. Piper came into possession of it.

That is one of the articles you identified last time as having belonged to Southwell and Austin's?—Yes.

You find also a piece of blue serge?—Yes.

What is the price of that per yard?—Rs. 1-12 a yard.

About how many yards are there?—There are 17 yards. I served this article to Mrs. Piper.

The Magistrate: When?—A day or two after the black velvet brocade, about the beginning of May.

You also find some white satin merve?—Yes.

What is the price of that per yard?—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8. I am not quite sure.

How many yards are there?—About fourteen. I served the accused with this after the 21st of May.

This is black satin merve?—Yes.

Roughly, how much is there?—About 6 yards.

What is the price per yard?—About Rs. 6-12 a yard. I do not know how this came into the accused's possession. I identify it as having belonged to Southwell and Austin.

Is that nun's veiling?—Yes.

About how many yards are there? About 14 yards. The price per yard?—It is either Re. 1-12 or Rs. 2-4 a yard. I served the accused with this after the 21st of May.

You have there two pieces of Guipure?—Yes.

What is their length roughly?—One is 1¼ yard long and the other 2½ yards. One is Rs. 7-8 a yard, and the other Rs. 4-8 a yard.

Do you know how that came into Mrs. Piper's possession?—I served it to her after the 21st of May.

At the time you served the accused with that did you serve her with anything else?—Yes, with some embroidery.

Is this lace?—Yes.

What's its length?—About a yard.

And its price?—Rs. 7-8 or Rs. 7-12 a yard. I served the accused with this when I served the Guipure.

That is point Guipure I suppose?—Yes.

What is its length?—About two yards.

And its price?—Rs. 5-8 a yard. I do not know how this came into the accused's possession.

You have these two pieces of golden brown silk lace?—Yes.

What is their length together?—About four yards.

And the price?—Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 16-8 a yard.

Do you know how that came into Mrs. Piper's possession?—Mrs. Piper served herself.

Do you recollect when?—After the 21st of May last. I cannot say what date.

Is that a piece of brocaded velvet?—Yes.

What is its length?—About two yards.

And its price?—Rs. 13-8 per yard.

Do you know how it came into Mrs. Piper's possession?—I served the accused with this after the 21st of May. At the time I served her with this I did not serve her with any other silk to my recollection.

That is black chiffon?—Yes.

Its length roughly?—4½ yards long.

And its price?—Rs. 17-8 per yard. I served the accused with this.

The Magistrate: When?—I think it must have been in the month of April. I cannot remember if I served her with anything else at the same time.

Mr. Hemming: That is embroidered flouncing?—Yes.

Its length?—About 5 yards.

And its price?—Rs. 5-8 a yard. I served the accused with this after the 21st of May last.

That is white and green embroidered chiffon?—Yes. It is about 2½ yards long. I do not remember its price. I served the accused with this after the 21st of May.

Is that flowered delaine?—Yes. It is about 4½ yards long.

Mr. Hemming: And its price?—About Rs. 2-12 a yard. I served the accused with it.

This is also delaine I think?—No.

What is that blue and cream something?—This is blue and cream striped print.

What's is its length about?—It is about 7 yards long and its price is about Rs. 2-12 a yard. I served the accused with this after the 21st of May last.

That is pink, blue, and white print?—Yes.

The Magistrate: How much is there?—There are about 6 yards.

Mr. Hemming: And its price?—Rs. 2-8 a yard. I served Mrs. Piper with it.

That is a piece of pink and white striped print?—Yes.

About how long is it?—6 yds. The price is Rs. 2-8 a yard. I served it to the accused on the same day: served the two other pieces of print.

Mr. Hemming: Would you like a chair?

Witness: Yes, I should.

The Court directed her to be given a chair.

Is that cream flowered batiste?—Yes.

I take these words from the witness, I do not know anything about them.

The Magistrate: You have no doubt brought up your case properly.

Witness: There are 13 yards, at Re. 1-8 a yard. I served accused with it.

That is blue flowered muslin?—Yes. It is about 2½ yards long. Its price is Re. 1-12 a yard. I served the accused with it on the same day I served her with the flowered batiste.

That's black flowered muslin?—Yes. There are about 2 yards. Its price is Re. 1-12 a yard. I served the accused with it.

That is white striped muslin?—Yes. It is about 2½ yards long. Its price is either Re. 1-12 or Rs. 2-4 a yard. I served the accused with it on the same day I served the other muslins.

Those are two antimacassars?—Yes. They are Rs. 2-8 or Rs. 3-8 each. I served them to the accused in the month of February last.

Those are two pieces of white and gold furniture lace?—Yes.

Just tell me as nearly as you can their length?—About 11 yards. The price is Rs. 2-4 a yard. Mrs. Piper served herself with it in the month of January or February last.

Will you look there and see if you see any marks on that?—Yes.

What marks are there?—The cost mark, and the price.

To what firms do those marks belong?—To Southwell and Austin.

That is white book muslin?—Yes. Its length is about 2½ yds. long, and its price Rs. 2-12 a yard. I served the accused with it after the 21st of May last.

How do you describe that. Is it white striped silk brocade?—Yes. Its length is about 2½ yards long. Its price is Rs. 12-8 per yard. I served Mrs. Piper with it in the month of February last.

This is a white tray cloth, I think?—That's not it. Is this a white tray cloth?—Yes.

What is the value of it?—Rs. 5-8.

Let me see it please. Is there a mark on it? Do you know how Mrs. Piper got it?—I served her with it in the month of January last.

Do you see the mark in pencil in the corner?—Yes. It is marked Rs. 4-12. I recognise the figures as being marked in the shop.

This is a white fringed tray cloth, I think?—Yes. The price is Re. 3-12.

Do you see that mark on it? Yes.—It is the mark of the shop. I served the accused with it.

At this stage Mr. Inverarity inspected the other articles in the basket.

Witness continues: This tray cloth is another article. I see the remains of a ticket on it.

Will you compare this ticket on Exhibit A 5, and see whether they agree so far as it remains?—Yes, it agrees. The price is Rs. 4-12 or Rs. 5. I served the accused with it at the same time with Exhibit A 5. This is another tray cloth. It is marked Rs. 4-8 in pencil. That is the price of it. I recognise the figures on it which were made in the shop. There is also a ticket on it which has the mark of the shop on it. I served the accused with the three others. This is another small tray cloth priced Re. 1-12.

Mr. Inverarity, to the Magistrate: Will you allow me to suggest to Mr. Hemming for the purpose of saving the time of the Court that the witness might be asked which articles she did not serve to Mrs. Piper. We are here to meet a charge of theft, and I presume the person who lays that charge knows which of the articles he intends to charge us with stealing. We are now going through an account where Mrs. Piper bought certain things.

Mr. Hemming said his clients did not have an opportunity for identifying the articles taken by Mrs. Piper. They alleged that Mrs. Piper took those things and locked them up, and therefore could get no details regarding them.

Mr. Cooper: If you are not ready to proceed with the case I will adjourn it.

Mr. Hemming: We had only one opportunity of seeing the articles for a couple of hours.

Mr. Cooper: I told you distinctly you could see the things at any time between 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Mr. Hemming: We came here, and made a list of them. We have now gone through the majority of the things.

Mr. Cooper: That does not shorten the matter. What is necessary for you is to prove that the accused took these things away dishonestly at a certain time. The accused can only be charged with three different cases at one trial. It seems to me you ought to be able to direct your case to three, four, or five distinct cases.

Mr. Inverarity: We have been through thirty articles now.

Mr. Cooper: We have gone through the whole alphabet.

Mr. Inverarity: I went over to look at the box, and it is perfectly ridiculous to have each article gone into in this way.

Mr. Hemming: I will pick out some of them.

Mr. Cooper: It seems to me you ought to know your case, and what articles Mrs. Piper took dishonestly?

Mr. Hemming: I insisted on the last occasion we should see them; but Mr. Crawford's clerk objected to us seeing anything that was in the list. If we have the opportunity of going through the things with this witness it would shorten the case undoubtedly.

Mr. Cooper: I should propose that you select five cases, i.e., the articles taken away on five distinct occasions. I can, of course, only try the accused on three.

Mr. Hemming: The difficulty arises in that these things were taken away and my clients never saw them, as a matter of fact only one witness has seen them, and we can only get them classified by showing them to other witnesses.

Mr. Inverarity: I suggest the witness should be asked if there were any other articles which she did not serve.

Mr. Hemming: That won't clear the matter until we know what the other witnesses can prove.

Mr. Cooper: It seems to me you have a perfect right to show these articles to the witnesses you propose to call here, and to obtain what knowledge they have about them. It appears to me it would save time if your witnesses saw all these articles.

Witness goes on: These two small tray cloths are other articles and the price is Rs. 2-8 each. I served them to the accused.

Mr. Hemming: Will you look at those gloves? Do they bear any mark?—There are seven pairs of gloves. They all bear marks of Southwell and Austin. Their price is Rs. 4-8 a pair.

Do you know how Mrs. Piper obtained them?—I served her with about half-a-dozen pairs. I think these are the gloves. I served them after May 21st. I also served her at the same time with a pair of evening lavender kid gloves. This is a pair of evening swede gloves. I do not know how Mrs. Piper got them. They bear the mark of Messrs. Southwell and Austin.

Will you look and see which are the things you served.

Witness proceeded to make a selection as desired.

Mr. Cooper: It seems to me the best and proper course for Mr. Hemming would be to determine what articles he was going to charge the accused in respect of.

Mr. Inverarity: I suggest he is bound to do so.

Mr. Hemming: The facts are these. Mr. Piper is one of the liquidators, and as a matter of fact the books and papers are locked up. We must get these books in order to frame these charges.

Mr. Cooper: That does not justify you to waste the time of the Court.

Mr. Hemming: This witness handed over the things to Mrs. Piper and they were not entered in the company's books, and there is nothing to show that Mrs. Piper intended to pay for them.

Mr. Cooper: It seems to me you ought to prove what articles were taken away on a certain day.

Mr. Hemming: We can only do that on getting an inspection of the company's books and papers and the witnesses to prove these articles.

Mr. Cooper: I think that ought to be done out of Court. You seem to have come into Court without knowing what your case is.

Mr. Hemming: The case is that the whole of these things are stolen. I take it I am entitled to call evidence in regard to everyone of them and leave it to your Worship to frame a charge on the evidence afterwards. The difficulty arises from the enormous multitude of things. I will take the witnesses step by step through these things, and then we will pick out the charges under which we intend to proceed.

Mr. Cooper: I thought you said the accused took some things which were not entered and not paid for?—I believe you can see the books.

Mr. Hemming: That can be done in selecting each of the charges we intend to go upon. At present I did not have that opportunity.

Mr. Cooper: Will you be able to proceed on Tuesday.

Mr. Hemming: I am afraid not.

Mr. Inverarity: We should like to have the case heard as soon as possible. The cause of Mrs. Piper's illness is through having a police charge hanging over her head.

The case was adjourned till Thursday at 12 o'clock, to enable Mr. Hemming to select the charges.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following events will be contested for on Wednesday next, the 27th instant:—

I.—Tent-pegging.—Horses and Ponies.

II.—Jumping Competition.—Horses and Ponies.

III.—Possilion Race.—Riders to lead one and ride another pony, round the trees and back.

IV.—Umbrella and Cheroot Race.—Competitors to open an umbrella and light a cheroot before mounting, race round the trees and back; umbrella must be open and cheroot alight when passing the post. Fuzes not allowed.

V.—The "Jeldi Stakes."—Riders to race round the trees to a flag, dismount, remove saddle, and race home bare-backed.

In the event of the ground not being fit a Polo Ball Race will be substituted for the Jumping Competition. Entries to be made at the Gymkhana before midday on Wednesday, or sent to

F. C. ALLEN, Hon. Secretary.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 16th July, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 20,14,113-15-7 / Public Deposits at Branches ,, 29,49,92-14-6	49,63,6[illegible]		1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	280,39,621	8	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,03,025	4	3
Sundries	2,45,376	8	9
Total Rs.	398,46,658	3	2

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	63,61,461	15	0
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	88,74,330	1	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	17,85,869	0	10
Bills discounted and purchased	51,23,052	13	7
Balances with other Banks	8,45,985	5	2
Bullion	10,973	4	1
Dead Stock	2,83,617	15	2
Stamps	13,502	14	1
Sundries	22,159	9	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	244,63,492	12	11
	153,83,165	6	3
Total Rs.	398,46,658	3	2

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.

AN ADMIRALTY SUIT.

HAJI ABDOOLA HAJI ELIAS VS. THE S. S. DECCAN AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit instituted by the plaintiff, the owner of the pattimar Sooltani, to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the loss of his craft, said to have been run down and sunk in the Bombay harbour, on the night of the 31st October, 1891, by the steamer Deccan. The hearing was continued on Saturday.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. M.N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants being represented by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham.

Mr. James Moir, Superintending Engineer in the employ of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., said he rectified the defect in the Deccan's steam steering gear after her return from Mauritius in October last, which had been caused by one of the pins in the reversing gear having got bent, but which had no effect on the hand gear.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Hajee Cassum was at one time a partner of Shepherd and Co. He was not at this time a partner. His nephew is now a partner. I am partly

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

An advance of ½d. per oz. was gained in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 39½d.; and in New York, the metal improved in value ⅛ cent per oz., say to 87 cents, with Demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 380,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 86·80 to 86·87 cents per oz. Four per cent Rupee Paper was 3-16 per cent. higher in London, at £67-3-16. Consols advanced ⅛ to 97; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107½. About £200,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Indian Council placed a lakh and a-half of extra Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 3 3d., which is the same rate as was obtained for the extra Bills on Calcutta placed at the previous day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅝d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher, at £53 10s. per ton. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day, a further advance of ⅛d. has taken place in the price of Silver in London, at 39⅜d. per oz.; but in New York there has been a decline of ¼ cent, at 86¾, with Exchange on London unaltered.

In the Wheat and Seed Markets no further change is reported by Reuter. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,760,000 quarters, or 180,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, Surats dull; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales without any East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 15-16d. and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 55-64d. for July and July-August deliveries, and 4 1-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; no change in either spot or arrival prices having taken place. The Sales are 7,000 bales, including 400 East Indians; the Imports 1,000 bales.

The weekly Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were 2,000 bales more than in the preceding week, at 49,000 bales (including 1,000 Surats) while the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales greater, at 54,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 25,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday, it was 479,000 bales more than at the same time last year, and 755,000 bales heavier than in 1890. The Stock of Surats was 6,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 51,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 120,000 bales, and that of East Indian Cotton by 25,000 bales; the figures which we give below now showing a falling off in the total Supply for all Europe of 1,005,000 bales compared with last year's, and of 1,683,000 bales as against those for 1890, and a diminution in that of Surats of 57,000 bales and 2,23,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool was the same yesterday as on the previous Friday; but Arrivals were 3-64d. dearer; the rate for ready stuff being ½d. lower than at the same time last year, and 2 11-16d. below that ruling in 1890.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7¼ cents per lb.; but September Futures were 3 cents higher, at 7·25 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making a much heavier week than in either of the two preceding years, the total figures for the season showing an increase of 157,000 bales compared with those for 1891, and of 1,290,000 bales as against the year before; the Stock at the Ports continuing comparatively very heavy, at nearly half a million bales.

To-day's market in New York is virtually unchanged, spot Cotton being quoted as before, and Futures a point lower, at 7·24 cents. No Receipts are wired.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	15,000	9,000	5,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	11,000	9,000	10,000
" " Continent	2,000	5,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	7,039,031	6,882,000	5,749,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,215,000	3,240,031	2,775,000
" " to Continent do.	2,480,000	2,432,000	2,023,000
" Stock in the Ports	493,000	245,000	87,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 22nd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	3,030,000	2,954,720	1,376,820
" " Surats	397,000	364,000	530,100
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,521,000	1,015,130	763,710
" London	10,000	16,000	15,000
American afloat	20,000	23,000	15,000
East Indian "	9,000	15,000	45,000
Total	1,563,000	1,093,130	843,710
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4 7-16d.	6¾d.
" Good Dhollera	3 3-8d.	3¾d.	4¾d.
Difference	9-16d.	13-16d.	2d.

While exporters have taken nothing, local consumers have again been pretty large buyers of cotton in this market to-day, their purchases summing up 3,250 bales, consisting of 600 bales of Dhulia, at Rs. 170; 500 each of Bengal, at Rs. 164-71; and Kadi, at Rs. 177; 450 Khangaum, at Rs. 175; 400 Damergaum, at Rs. 182; 300 each of Cutchgaum, at Rs. 174; and Dhollera, at Rs. 159-76½; and 100 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 179½; and Indore Ginned, at Rs. 178 per candy. The tone of the market has been firm; but prices are quite unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, the former market having been firm and the latter steady; but prices rule as before for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	904	bales.
Wheat	12,951	cwts.
Linseed	4,784	"
Groundnuts	1,735	"
Castorseed	1,221	"
Rice	1,048	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. A little business has been done for various ports at yesterday's rates, at which, however, there is not much tonnage offering.

EXCHANGE, as was anticipated, opened firmer this morning, at 1s. 3½d., for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 5-32d. for Demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. At the last-named rate we have not heard of much coming out; and for Bank remittance the enquiry has apparently been very limited also, the enhanced quotation for Silver in New York, chronicled above, making buyers hold off in the meantime, and we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 5-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3½d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16d. "
Francs do.	1·61 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at about last evening's rates for Fours; but the feeling becoming weak, quotations soon declined, touching 106½ for Money; and though they afterwards rallied, and quotations became firm for a time at 106⅜ for cash; 106 9-16 for the coming settlement and 106⅜ for August, a downward movement again set in before the close, and the cash price left off at 106½ with account rates in proportion. 106 nominal, has been quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been less doing in this market to-day; but we note a further advance in several Cotton Mill and Press shares, at our revised quotations; while, on the other hand, a few of the former are lower. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 100 higher, in the first issue, and 20 in the others, at Rs. 4,200 and Rs. 1,050, respectively.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

10 p.m. — 80·6

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 24.

6 a.m. — 79·5
10 a.m. — 82·5
2 p.m. — 81·4
4 p.m. — 81·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

UMRIGAR—July 22, at Girgaum, near Portuguese Church, Bai Perojbai, widow of the late Rastomji Shapoorji Bhimji Umrigar, and daughter of the late Dadabhoy Bhimji Umrigar, and mother-in-law to the late Jamsetji Dosabhoy Hormusji Cama and Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Bagur, aged 54 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—July 18, at Ootacamund, the wife of R H Campbell, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.
DALLEY—July 14, at the "Retreat," Dalhousie, the wife of R Dalley, of a daughter.
O'GRADY—July 16, at Jullundur Cantonment, the wife of J O'Grady, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.
RICE—July 18, at Kodaikanal, the wife of James Rice, S I Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

ENGLEBRIGHT—July 13, at Gaziabad, N.-W P, India, John Englebright, formerly of King's Lynn, Norfolk, England, aged 37 years.
JOHNSON—July 20, at Bangalore, of dysentery and pneumonia, Trever St. Clair, the beloved son of St. Clair and Mary Johnson.
TONNOCHY—July 18, at Abbottabad, Henry Cleland, infant son of Captain V C Tonnochy, 4th Sikhs.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1892.

ONE of the most effective passages of the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Mackay's well-considered and able address in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on the 13th instant, was that in which he dealt with and finally exploded the theory that the low rupee has enabled the Government to pay its way without resorting to extra taxation. Within the last six years we have had an increased income-tax, twenty per cent. added to the import duty on spirits, an import duty levied on petroleum, and the oppressive Salt Tax increased by twenty-five per cent. These additions to the burden of taxation amounted last year to four crores of rupees. They were imposed to meet the cost of strategic railways, recurring frontier wars, and the improvement of the defences. As a matter of fact, two crores out of the four have been swallowed up by the ever-deepening gulf of exchange during the last three years. We are now witnessing a still further fall in exchange, which may easily swallow up the remaining two crores obtained by additional taxation. But the cost of administration must be met. From what source? From still further taxation, the yield from which will in its turn disappear. All the predictions of those who declared that silver would soon find its natural level, and that we might even look for a rebound, have been belied by events. In 1876, Mr. Walter Bagehot, arguing against the suggested plan for a new Indian currency maintained that there was a "preponderating probability" that silver would not be "permanently excessively depreciated." The preponderating probability nothwithstanding, silver, which was in 1876 fifty-four pence per ounce, has fallen to less than forty pence. Mr. Pixley, in his evidence before the Royal Commission, stated quite confidently that silver could not go on falling, because the mines would have to shut down when the price reached forty-two pence, below which they could not work at a profit. This hopeful statement was in flagrant conflict with the facts known at the time. Professor Austen, Chemist and Assayer to the Royal Mint, showed that silver can be extracted from gold as a by-product at twopence halfpenny per ounce. Silver is separated from lead in American and European mines at two shillings per ounce. It is separated from copper at two shillings and threepence per ounce. Still more decisive is the fact that silver is refined from silver ore in any typical American mine at a shilling an ounce. The mean cost of production of silver by these various methods is one and eightpence per ounce. At this cost per ounce the value of the rupee will be eightpence.

When silver and the rupee find their natural level we shall know where we are. We have not yet seen the worst. The cost of production is continually decreasing, chemical processes becoming more and more simplified. Dr. Suess, in his work on the future of silver, gives the average cost of production in the American mines at fifty cents per ounce, which leaves a good margin of profit on the market price of silver at ninety cents per ounce in New York. Mr. Mackay derives from the consideration of these facts the obvious conclusion that if we wait until the rupee has reached the natural level of silver, and touches the bottom at eightpence, our Home Charges will one day stand at thirty-six crores, instead of twenty-four as at present. There will be an increase of twelve crores in the annual remittances, irrespective of any increase in the Home Charges in the meanwhile. It is certain that there will be a proportionate increase in the cost of the European element in the administration and in that of railway plant and military stores. Mr. Mackay points out that even were the salt tax made to yield an additional crore or two, stamps another crore, the re-imposition of the customs duties still another, and if the income-tax be doubled with a view to obtaining another crore and a half, there would be only five or six crores to meet a certain demand for twenty. To obtain even twenty-five per cent. of what would be actually required, the country would be subjected to a war-rate of taxation in time of peace, while the remissions of taxation which ought to result from the growth of the population and the volume of trade would become impossible. With a war-taxation in time of peace, what resources would remain to meet the cost of war? This is putting an extreme case, but those who have been dinning into our ears that India prospers under the continuous depreciation of her currency, and that we have only to wait until silver finds its natural level, to arrive at the millennium, have no right to complain when the logical outcome of their position is put in a clear light. If the Government of India has not profited by the ruinous depreciation of silver, Indian commerce has fared no better, whatever may be said to the contrary. The increase in the volume of trade consequent on the opening up of India by railways, and the cutting of the Suez Canal, has been fatuously attributed to the fall in silver and the fluctuations of the rupee. A country with 17,654 miles of railway, as compared with three or four thousand twenty-five years ago, and with her ports brought into direct steam communication with European markets, in lieu of sailing ships round the Cape, might reasonably look for an immense increase in the volume of trade without the adventitious aid of a depreciated coinage. And so there has been.

Mr. Mackay has been at the pains to examine the returns of trade for the last twenty-five years and sifted the results. He has divided the period into five series of five years each, so as to eliminate any disturbing element which might affect the returns of a single year. Now in the second period of five years, during which the depreciation of silver commenced, there was no progress as compared with the first five years; there was a decline. It is very difficult to account for this phenomenon if the fall in silver stimulates trade. The other periods show progress, but a progress the rate of which became slower as time went on, and as the depreciation of silver increased. In the third period, the increase was 25·35, in the fourth 22·14, and in the fifth 19·53. The average of annual increase was 3·84 per cent., which is less than the four per cent. which is the normal rate of increase in any country possessing fully developed facilities for trade. During the twenty-five years, the facilities for trade in India were enormously developed, and the rate of increase in the volume of trade might reasonably have been expected to be considerably more than four per cent. The population of the country increased at the rate of two per cent. annually, and a great deal of new territory was added to the Empire, and to these causes some of the increase of trade must be attributed. The inference seems legitimate that the increase would have been much greater than it has been but for the fall in silver and the fluctuation of exchange. The exports of wheat from India were larger in 1881-82 when the rupee was one and eight pence than it has been during the last five years excluding the year 1891-92, when there was an extraordinary demand for Indian wheat to avert a threatened famine in Europe. The cultivators have not obtained higher rates for their grain since the rupee has gone down, for the prices in Calcutta and Bombay from 1873 to 1890 have steadily fallen until this year, when the price has gone up three per cent. over that of the former year from causes with which the low rupee had nothing to do. There has been an even greater fall in the value of Indian tea and of indigo. It is the same with the profits of the Indian mills, the price of No. 20s. Yarns falling from one hundred in 1874 to sixty-five in 1892. The profits of business have declined continuously, in apparent sympathy with the fall in the value of the rupee. Taking the eighty-three European mercantile firms doing business in Calcutta nineteen years ago, Mr. Mackay finds that thirty-six have in the interval either failed, or wound up because they found business unprofitable. At least twenty other European mercantile firms have appeared and disappeared during that time, and there are not twenty men who have retired from the import and export business with even a competency. The speaker was fully within the facts when he stated that in Bombay things have been no better. As the volume of business increases, profits diminish, and threaten to disappear altogether. The reality and the extent of the evil being established, the necessity of applying a remedy needs no further demonstration. What the Indian Currency Association desire—if the International Conference comes to nothing—is that a gold standard shall be introduced by Government with a silver currency as in France, in Dutch Java, and in Japan. The first step towards the establishment of a gold standard would be the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver, so that the rupee might rise in value to, say, one and six-pence, at which rate a gold standard should be fixed if after due consideration it be found the most suitable. It is not proposed that the Government should itself undertake the costly task of introducing a gold currency. All that is needed is to open the mints to the free coinage of gold, which would then be brought by the banks to India instead of silver. The gold that is now hoarded in bullion because it is impossible to get it coined except at a loss, would in part at least find its way to the mints. It is suggested that the new gold pieces should be ten and twenty rupees each, and both gold and silver coins would be alike legal tender to any amount, as in France. Such is the proposal put before the public by the Currency Association. The indispensable preliminary to the adoption of this or any other remedy for the ruinous fluctuations in the existing standard, is that the Government shall be given a free hand to deal with Indian finance solely from the point of view of Indian interests.

IT is evident that Mr. Labouchere's *Truth* will not be suffered to enjoy a monopoly of unauthorised programmes. The *Morning Post* suggests that Lord Salisbury "even if defeated in a division of the House of Commons" should take no notice of the incident, but merely prorogue Parliament until February—why not until March or April?—meanwhile remaining in office. Sir Algernon Borthwick is not given to joking, as Mr. Labouchere often is, and it must be supposed that the suggestion is made in all sincerity and seriousness. Why the Ministers should go through the needless ceremony of convening the new Parliament to enable the House of Commons to defeat the Government, and then prorogue it, instead of proroguing it at once, and from date to date, in the usual way until February, then "to meet for the despatch of business" is not stated. That would be the simpler plan, and it would have the great recommendation of avoiding the certain stigma of a vote of want of confidence being passed by the incensed majority if Parliament be assembled merely to be prorogued after the Government is defeated. The position of the Ministry would not be strengthened in the estimation of the country or of Foreign Governments, if they remained in office after a defeat in the House emphasizing the defeat at the polls. At best such a course would only postpone the inevitable result. If a majority of forty-two all told is not sufficient to enable a Liberal Ministry to take office, it will be difficult to understand the reasoning which can satisfy the *Morning Post* that a minority of forty-two will enable the defeated Ministry to carry on the administration with credit and success. The true policy of the Salisbury Ministry is to hasten the time when the difficulties now attending their every step shall be transferred to the Opposition. If the calculation be sound which is based on the apparent incapacity of Mr. Gladstone to frame a policy which will be sufficient to secure the allegiance of his eighty-two Nationalist supporters, and not too extreme for the Whig section of his Liberal following, it is to the interest of the Unionists to hasten the moment when the experiment must be attempted. Sir Algernon Borthwick's suggestion would leave the Liberal leaders the advantage of acting on the offensive and discrediting the Ministry, while keeping their own policy in the background. It is not to be supposed for a moment that Lord Salisbury will commit so fatal a blunder. We are confirmed in this view by the telegram which arrives as we are going to press, stating that the *Times* thinks it altogether unlikely that Lord Salisbury will retain office in the teeth of an adverse decision of the House.

CONSIDERING that the zeal displayed in the Central Provinces in the enforcement of sanitary bye-laws led to an additional five hundred persons being brought up before the magistrates for neglect for contumacy, it might be expected that the Sanitary Commissioner would have been able to show a much cleaner bill of health. But while the ravages of small-pox and fever have not been so virulent in the past year as in the previous year, cholera and dysentery have been more destructive. Between sixteen and seventeen thousand fatal cases of cholera and over three thousand of dysentery are reported, in excess of the previous twelve months. It is shown by the Sanitary Commissioner that in three separate instances the outbreak was traceable to large gatherings of the people at "melas" or fairs. Persons from the Garhakota fair carried cholera to Jubbulpore, from the Nerbudda fair to Chindwara, and the pilgrims returning from Allahabad carried it to Bilaspur and Rajpur, besides spreading it through the districts along the routes traversed. This may account for much of the pestilence, but the water-supply had as much to do with cholera as the fairs. The Civil Surgeon of Jubbulpur declares that the tanks in that city are pestilential and their contents are little better than diluted sewage. Indeed the Civil Surgeon goes even further, and gives details which we must omit. Of this description the Chief Commissioner "can say from personal observation that it is in no way exaggerated, and its truthfulness is the greatest reproach that could be cast upon the Jubbulpore Municipality." The necessity for improvement is presented to the Municipality very forcibly in the resolution covering the Sanitary Commissioner's report. The members are told that the obligation of providing a supply of pure water rests upon them; it is their duty. Mr. MacDonnell has a final representation to make, and he is in hopes that he may be "spared the necessity of doing for them what they ought to do for themselves without compulsion." Even at Nagpur the water-supply derived from the many shallow tanks is impure. Here, too, cholera was prevalent. At Bhandara as at Jubbulpore whatever pure water may be obtainable is prohibited to the Mahars, and at the former place the only water-supply for the low-castes, was simply a hole dug in the ground near the well and occasionally filled for them by hand. At Seoni the water-supply is obtained from holes in the river-bed. Wherever pure water was not obtainable, cholera and other diseases were rampant. When pure water was available disease was light, and at Burhanpur which has a good supply, no cholera prevailed. The necessity for good water is very forcibly impressed upon every municipality in the Central Provinces as a means of preventing disease of every kind. Even cholera is not the deadliest pestilence they have to avoid, for while the greatest number of deaths in a single year from cholera has been 52,588, the lowest number from common fever was 143,933.

THE revised report of the Hon'ble Mr. J. Mackay's address on the silver question delivered in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 13th instant, is unavoidably held over through pressure on our space.

IN connection with the Indian Currency Association a meeting will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Wednesday, 3rd August, at 5-30 p.m. It is expected there will be a large attendance of native merchants, who have taken up the idea of the Association with great keenness.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd July 1892, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1891 of 295,599 maunds and Rs. 51,340 in the earnings.

IT is a curious thing—yet not at all curious, after all

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAGES QUESTION IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Master Spinners in Lancashire are discussing the question of a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of the operatives and putting them on short time.

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT SANGIR.

According to an official telegram received by the Dutch Government the disaster at the Island of Sangir is not so great as was at first stated. The whole of the north-west of the Island was destroyed, and the rest of the island suffered seriously. The crops were destroyed and two thousand of the inhabitants killed, but no Europeans.

BANQUET TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Two hundred Indians gave a banquet last night, in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Bhownaggree presided, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, responding to the toast of the evening, said that his election shows that England sincerely wishes for the welfare of India. Only Indians, he said, were able to show Parliament where the shoe pinches in India, and the British Parliament alone can adequately deal with certain Acts requiring amendment.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

Major Pollock, of the Renfrew Volunteers, is the winner of the Queen's prize at Bisley.

THE *TIMES* ON LORD SALISBURY'S INTENTIONS.

The *Times* says that it is altogether unlikely that Lord Salisbury will retain office in the teeth of an adverse division of the House.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The cholera has appeared at Taganrog and Nijni Novgorod, where the fair is about to open.

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF GHAZNI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

The Bombay Sappers and Miners celebrated their forty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Ghazni yesterday, an excellent programme of sports being got up. Major Sullivan, their Commandant, and the officers of the Royal Engineers were "at home." In the morning aquatic sports were carried out near the Holkar Bridge. The river was very full, and the current strong, but no accident of any consequence happened. During the Escalading Race one of the ladders broke, and three men fell in the water. The afternoon sports were held on the maidan, when H. E. the Governor and besides several ladies and gentlemen were present. The Band of the 28th Pioneers was in attendance.

INSPECTION OF THE CENTRAL GYMNASIUM.

Major-General Blundell, Commanding the Poona District, inspected the Central Gymnasium yesterday. The General was received at the Gymnasium by Colonel James, Inspector of Gymnastic, and District and Station Staff Officers. Nearly 180 men of the different regiments in the Bombay Presidency, and some few of Madras were inspected minutely. The men were exercised on the horizontal bar, bridge, ladder, vaulting horse, &c. The General then afterwards proceeded to inspect the swimming bath, and appeared higly pleased with all he saw, and thanked Colonel James.

A FOOT-BALL MATCH.

The foot-ball match, Bombay Rovers *vs.* Worcester Regiment, was played at Wanowrie yesterday, before a large number of spectators. It resulted in a victory for the Worcester by three gaols to *nil*. The result was chiefly brought by the splendid play of the Worcester's backs and forwards. The Rovers played hard, but were composed of a lighter team.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The polo tournament will open on 12th September next. The following teams are expected to play :—Bombay Gymkhana, Poona Gymkhana, Kirkee Gymkhana, Royal Artillery, Poona Horse, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Garrison Class, Veterinary Class, Visitors, Government House Staff, and 7th Hussars.

A STATISTICAL BUREAU FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 23.

The question of forming a statistical bureau is now before the Government of India in the Financial Department.

COAL IN MERGUI.

Mr. Hughes, officiating Director of the Geological Department, is now in Simla. His examination of the mineral products of Mergui shows that there are coal-fields, capable of yielding one million tons within a few miles of the coast.

Regulations, laying down the conditions on which prospecting licenses and mining leases in India will be granted by Government, are now before the India Office for consideration and approval.

THE AFFAIR AT SADON.

In connection with the affair at Sadon, Upper Burma, last spring, the Government of India have recommended Lieutenant Harrison, R.E., who commanded the post, for the Distinguished Service Order, and Lieutenant MacMunn for the Victoria Cross.

THE DECCAN RYOTS' COMMISSION.

The report of the Deccan Ryots' Commission is still in circulation for signature by the members composing the Commission, and the Government of India on receipt of the report will forward it first of all to the Bombay Government for opinion before taking action.

THE STATUS OF CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

New rules, regulating the status and promotion among Cantonment Magistrates, have been forwarded to the Secretary of State for approval. The principle adopted is to make a kind of separate department, which will be a stepping-stone to the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

"MOUNTAIN WARFARE."

The Committee of the United Service Institution of India has decided not to award any gold medal for the essays of 1891-92. The subject for the next essay is to be "Mountain Warfare as applied to India."

Captain Hayden, Adjutant of the Simla Volunteers, has been re-elected Secretary of the Institution.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT CHAKRATA.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of quarters with the requisite subsidiary buildings for eight subaltern officers on Kailana Hill, Chakrata, at a cost of about Rs. 23,000. The discomforts which accompany life in a standing camp will thus be avoided and the chances of sickness, particularly during the rains, will be lessened.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here, for Bombay, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning,

ADEN, JULY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

PENANG, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy left here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage, with the homeward Indian mails of the 15th instant, arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent Consols	97
3 per cent Rentes	98½
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67 3-16
4½ per cent. „	nominal.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 2⅞
Bar Silver	39¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton		49,000	bales.
„ „	„ Surats	1,000	„
„ „	Imports of Cotton	40,000	„
„ „	„ Surats	1,000	„
„ „	Stock of Cotton	1,524,000	„
„ „	„ Surats	51,000	„
„ „	Stock of Cotton in London	10,000	„

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

PROGRESS REPORT.

THE following is a brief account of the progress up to the 16th July, in forming branches and obtaining adherents to the Association, the first public meeting of which was held at Simla, on the 13th June

Meetings have been held and branches with committees and offices formed at the great commercial centres of Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, and Rangoon. The movement, which was at first not warmly taken up at Calcutta, is now strongly supported by many leading merchants, European and Native, by the Chief Justice and the leading barristers, by leading officials and native gentlemen, and by the Trades Associations. Amongst others we may mention the following names :—Sir Comer Petheram, Kt., Sir G. Evans, K.C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. McCaw, Mr. Marshall (of the Chartered Bank), Mr. A. G. Apcar, Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Sir Narendra Krishna, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Hon Syed Amir Hussain, C.I.E., Nawab Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Prince Mohamed Bahktyar Shah, and others. A strong committee, consisting of the gentlemen named above and others has been formed, and daily accessions to the strength of the movement may be expected. The matter will probably be discussed by the Chamber of Commerce this week.

At Madras a very good committee has been appointed, with Mr. Chambers, of Messrs. Binny and Company, as honorary secretary. The Madras Trades Association unanimously agreed to support the Association.

At Karachi it is believed that the native merchants will support the movement to a man. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was to have been held to consider the subject on the 15th. A considerable number of merchants, bankers, and non-officials have already joined, as well as the officials, and the Port Trust has signed the memorial in its corporate capacity.

At Rangoon the movement has been taken up most vigorously by the merchants and tradesmen of all nationalities who in the first instance, signed a letter addressed to Major R. C. Temple, asking him to form a branch of the Association. This was done at a meeting held on the 27th June ; and there is no doubt that the Association will receive wide and strong support in Burma. A committee consisting of merchants of the various nationalities and of officials has been formed in Rangoon. Here, too, the Port Trust has signed the memorial in its corporate capacity. Meetings have been held and committees appointed at Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Gorakpur, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mozufferpur, Nagpur, Vizagapatam, Patna, Quetta, and Shillong. Communications have been received from Mr. W. B. Hudson, C.I.E., of Tirhoot, and from Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E., of Assam, stating that they would give the Association their support. The unanimous accession of the powerful Association of the planters in Tirhoot and Assam is expected.

In addition to the stations mentioned communications have been received offering support in obtaining signatures, from Aligarh, Arah, Bankipore, Belgaum, Benares, Cuttack, Dalhousie, Darjeeling, Durbhungha, Dehra Dun, Dharwar, Dharmsala, Dungagali (Punjab), Ghazipore, Gonda, Gulmarg (Cashmir), Gya, Hoshiarpur, Hoshangabad, Hyderabad, Jhansi, Kasauli, Kohat, Mirzapur, Moulmein, Murree, Naini Tal, Peshawar, Rajahmundri (Godaveri), Rawal Pindi, and Travancore.

The Punjab Trades Association representing the principal firms of Lahore and Simla has adopted the petition.

On the Bombay side, though not much has actually been done as yet, it is understood that the Association is receiving support amongst the native residents. A meeting was held on the 13th instant, and another is to be held presently.

In the Madras Presidency we miss the names of Ootacamund and Bangalore as supporting the movement, but the Madras Committee will doubtless use their influence with them. In South-Western India the movement is being vigorously pushed by Messrs. Adamson, McTaggart and Company.

Up to date signature sheets, containing about 2,000 signatures, of which one-third are those of natives, have been received at the Simla office. Considering the short time the Association has been in working order this is fair progress. Especially as no sheets have been yet received from the great centres of India, namely, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, and Karachi, it is from them of course that the bulk of the signatures must be expected.

In asking that signatures might be restricted to men of position and standing, the Simla Committee did not intend by any means to exclude substantial native tradesmen. On the contrary they desire to have the signatures of all those, whether European or Natives, who by their position as merchants, tradesmen, professional men, or officials, have any interest in the maintenance of stability in the exchange value of the rupee.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 8.

SOME weeks ago when eager Gladstonians were talking loudly about sweeping the country and coming back to power with a tremendous majority, I warned your readers not to be led away by these too enthusiastic prophets. I mentioned on what, if I could give names, would at once be recognised as good authority that the leaders of the Liberal party whatever they might say in their public speeches were by no means so sanguine as their more enthusiastic followers. Indeed, as I pointed out, they were not calculating on a sufficiently large majority to justify them in forming a Ministry. They did expect a majority but only just a majority. In these circumstances they were contemplating the possibility of having to ask Lord Salisbury to hold on. At the time of writing the outlook is not very promising to the Liberals. It is true that the counties from which so much is hoped have only just begun to poll, and that already some notable successes have been scored there, but practically half the House of Commons has been elected, and the Liberals are far from even a tie with their opponents. Up to the present (5 p.m.) the Liberals have gained 40 seats, the Conservatives 19, and the Liberal Unionists, who are not yet quite snuffed out, 5. This gives a net gain of 21 to the Liberals, which was exactly how matters stood this morning before the remainder of yesterday's polls came in. There are still some returns of Thursday's voting to be received, but they will probably not make any material alteration. The Liberals have done extremely well in London, where they have captured thirteen seats (the two Hams West Islington, long represented by Mr. Richard Chamberlain of North Lambeth, which Mr. H. M. Stanley hoped to represent, and Central Finsbury, where Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has shown something of the pugnacity which according to the historians, distinguished the Parsees in their palmy days ; West Newington, Woodworth, Bermondsey, North Camberwell, North Kensington (Sir Roper Lethbridge's old constituency), St. George's-in-the-East where Mr. Benn, of whose existence six years ago two-thirds at least of his present constituents could not have been aware, has beaten the statesman who as the author of the London County Council, may be said to have literally created his opponent, Limehouse, and Bow Bromley. The other places, some of them extremely insignificant from a numerical point of view, that are now represented by Liberals instead of Conservatives or Liberal Unionists, are :—Boston, East Bradford, Durham, Hereford, Lincoln, Reading, Stafford, Stockport, Greenock (a scrutiny here may possibly show that Sir Thomas Sutherland and not the undistinguished young lawyer Mr. Bruce is rightfully member here), North Bristol, Newcastle-under-Tyne, Whitehaven, Great Yarmouth, Grimsby, Davenport, Oldham, Portsmouth (your dockyard voter like the Irish emigrant we have all heard of is invariably "agin the Government") North Salford, East Hull, Monmouth, the division of Cambridgeshire, previously represented by the Recorder of London (Sir Charles Hall), the division of Wiltshire, which contains the Great Western Railway works, and North Somerset. Conservatives replace Home Rulers in West Nottingham (the rejected candidate being Mr. Gladstone's model workingman member and former Ministerial colleague Mr. Henry Broadhurst), Rochester, York, West St. Pancras (Mr. Graham, *vice* "young Henry Lawson," as the Gladstonian partner in the Unionist *Daily Telegraph* is called), Barrow-in-Furness—the scene of Mr. Caine's great act of rashness, Scarborough, which as might be expected from such a lively town, has apparently become tired of being represented by a quiet Quaker, Stockton-on-Tees, West Wolverhampton, Perth (where as elsewhere Liberal divisions have profited the Conservatives) Walsall (which has never before chosen a Tory as its member), Wednesbury, the Camlachie division of Glasgow, where there were only three Liberal candidates against one Conservative, West Belfast (where Mr. Sexton was anticipating defeat), West Edinburgh (Lord Wolmer, the Liberal Unionist whip, *vice* Mr. Buchanan, who is so desperately anxious to abolish the Presidency commands), Newcastle-on-Tyne (where the "young men who dream dreams" have by their influence on the advocates of the eight hours system, giving Mr. John Morley a rebut that may not improbably lead him to consider whether he had better not go back to his books and leave the vulgar work of politics to men of thicker hides and more slender consciences ; Londonderry where Mr. Justin McCarthy was provided with a seat in 1886, not by a majority but as the result of an election petition ; Montgomery, of all places in the United Kingdom ; the St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin, and the Southern division of the same city. In the latter constituency the Conservatives polled more than the two Nationalists, Parnellite, and Anti-Parnellite combined, but there must have been a great many abstentions.

My inquiries would seem to show that the Liberal victories in the Metropolis have been won not on the Home Rule ticket, but on the London "programme." This is indicated by Mr. Ritchie's downfall in the East End. He disappears because rightly or wrongly he is accused of unnatural cruelty to the child of which he is the father—the London County Council. On personal grounds Mr. Ritchie's misfortune is regretted by many of his political opponents. He has the appearance of being bumptious and over-bearing, but those who know him best say that he is not so. To my knowledge he is a pattern administrator and scrupulously just in the exercise of his patronage as President of the Local Government Board. I could name at least half-a-dozen officials of his department who though known to everybody in Whitehall to be active Liberals have been promoted during Mr. Ritchie's tenure of office.

Whatever may be said respecting the mixed feelings with which certain wire-pullers must have received the news of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's election by the narrow majority of three—they are accustomed to narrow majorities in Central Finsbury—there is no doubt about the popularity of the victory among the masses. Mr. Dadabhai ever since his appearance in the political arena has paid assiduous court to the horny-handed sons of toil ; has closely studied what is called the social problem ; and has never refused to impart the results of his investigations to those whose want of leisure prevents them looking very closely into such matters themselves. There is, I should imagine, hardly a working men's Radical Club in the Metropolis at which he has not lectured during the past five or six years. At the Embankment "temple of luxury and ease," now a temple of excitement and bustle, elaborate arrangements both inside and outside have been made for recording the results of the contests immediately they are arrived at. Every evening a closely-packed crowd fills the space between the Hotel Metropole and the Charing Cross Railway Bridge to read the returns shown by magic lantern on a white screen erected on the Club's capacious terrace. On Wednesday night before the actual figure were received it was known that Mr. Dadabhai had been returned. The news spread to the multitude below, and soon there were heard shouts of "Three cheers for Salisbury's black man." The people in the street not knowing that a fresh count had been demanded in the interest of Captain Penton became impatient and angrily called for the Finsbury numbers. If the newly-made Parsee M. P. had been present he could not have helped being gratified at the good-will shown to him by this concourse of Londoners ; but he might possibly have thought some of his impetuous friends slightly wanting in respect. "Put the black man up" was frequently shouted out. "Up with the Day and Martin" was another exclamation. Much amusement was created by someone inquiring "Can't you write his name ?" When at last the corrected figures showing that in spite of the stupendous obstacles with which he has had to contend the plucky and determined stranger had beaten the powerful, local landlord, the enthusiasm was unmeasured. The cheering might almost have been heard at St. Paul's on one side and Chelsea Hospital on the other. At this time intelligence of Liberal successes was arriving pretty fast, and information of Gladstonian reverses had not yet come to cool the ardour of the zealots, accordingly they were in a frantic state of joy and gave vent to their exalted glee not only by the ordinary applause but by singing a political version of "Ta-ra-ra boom de ay" as well as the illustrious chevaliers equally admired an elegant composition "Knocked 'em in the old Kent Road." Another section of the throng, and not a small one, exhibited its revolutionary tendencies by rendering in unison the "Marseillaise" *a la* Miss (or is it Mrs ?) Shaw *la belle sifflleuse*. Mr. Dadabhai did not put in an appearance at the Liberal Club the same night, but he was there yesterday evening and received what is called an ovation from his fellow Liberals. An eye-witness thus records the scene :—"Central Finsbury's Naoroji was dragged triumphantly to the platform and compelled to give a little speech. With a quiet grace, which it is hoped will yet some day bring the blush of shame to Lord Salisbury"—poor Lord Salisbury, how he is made to suffer for his *lapsus linguæ* !—"he thanked the members of the Club for their uniform kindness to him during his six years' membership, and while bespeaking a continued support in the consideration he would give to Indian questions he assured his constituents that having all his time at his command he would be able to do them full justice." As might be expected the Indian colony in London is delighted that one of their member should have succeeded in fighting his way to the proud position of an M.P. A respected co-religionist of Mr. Dadabhai and an old resident in this country has shown his gratitude to the Finsburyites by sending to the Lord Mayor the sum of one hundred guineas as a contribution to the Mansion House poor-box. If the wealthy friends of other successful candidates would follow this example some useful charities might be compensated for the injury done to their resources by the diversion of so much money to the coffers of the Salvation Army.

Mr. Dadabhai has nothing to complain of in the comments of the Press on his victory. The Unionist *Times* observes :—"The appearance of a native of India in the British Parliament is an interesting and almost romantic event, if rom ance can enter into politics." If romance can enter into politics ! Some people might think that there was more romance or romancing in politics than in any other department of life, except, perhaps the law-courts. But that by the way. The *Times* goes on to say that the experiment which Central Finsbury has made will be watched with attention "none the less keen because it cannot in the nature of things be frequently repeated." This might, but probably, will not be taken as a hint by the small battalion of eloquent Bengalees, who, of course, will now think it their duty to honour us by offering their services to British constituents. The *Standard* seems inclined to regard the election of Mr. Dadabhai much as many Liberals as well as Conservatives look upon the *penchant* of the virtuous and ecclesiastical city of Peterborough for representatives of the type of the late Mr. Whalley, as a political "crank" if there ever was one, and the modest, Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton. *En passant* I may mention that the new House of Commons will contain at least two Mortons. That is the name of one of the two Radicals who have seduced the dockyard men of Devonport like their comrades at Portsmouth from the Conservative party. The result will be that for some considerable period to come Mr. Speaker will have several times daily the pleasure of announcing the member for Peterborough by his Christian name—a pleasure that is not likely to add to the gravity of the assembly. Here is what the *Standard* says about Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P. :—"That remarkably mixed party (the Gladstonians) has the privilege of adding to its assorted ranks a fervent Socialist in Mr. John Burns and a Parsee gentleman in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji." The *Morning Advertiser*, the organ of the liquor interest, says :—"No fair-minded Conservative will complain that Her Majesty's Indian subjects should have a representative in the Imperial Legislature of their own race ; the misfortune is that Mr. Naoroji should have obtained his seat at the expense of a Unionist." The *Evening News* styles the Gladstonian victory ludicrous as well as pitiful, though in another column it is more complimentary to the Parsee member, whom it describes as "a short, slight man of contemplative cast of countenance, the 'deep eyes of a Hindoo,' and a smile that would charm a bee from a honey-pot." The *Daily News*, which seems desirous of making up for past slights or coolness, remarks :—"This is London's reply to Lord Salisbury who taunted the Liberals of Holborn on their attempt to return a black man ? Mr. Naoroji is no more a black man than Lord Salisbury himself. He is a native of India of the Parsee race and his election by a London constituency will be hailed all over India as a message of fellow-citizenship from the millions of London to the millions of India." The half-penny morning paper waxes eloquent over the delight of the Clerkenwell watchmakers of having Mr. Dadabhai as their mouthpiece at St. Stephen's. "If East Finsbury," says the picturesque penman, "had reason for joy what of the Central Finsburyites ? They enjoyed the supreme honour of having as their member Lord Salisbury's despised black man, the first native-born Indian ever dowered with the right of a seat in the British Parliament, a Parsee of great oratorical parts, a scholar of wide attainments, and a politician of broad and deepened sympathies. Central Finsbury had won the fight under exceptional circumstances and they might be forgiven the almost frantic enthusiasm of their joy. The welkin sang with their enthusiasm, and when it subsided it was inspired again by the vigorous and grateful joy of the small band of Hindoo students, who were so prominent a feature of the Convocation. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has always been more or less friendly to Mr. Dadabhai, refers to his election as at once remarkable and acceptable. "To Lord Salisbury indeed," writes the Northumberland-street journal, "the return of his 'black man' will, we suppose, be somewhat of a mortification. For it was of Mr. Naoroji that the Prime Minister doubted, if we have yet got to that point where a British constituency will have a black man to represent them, and said, that at all events, he was a man of another race, who was very unlikely to represent an English community. But though of another race he is of the same allegiance ; and the return to the Imperial Parliament of a native of India is informal representative of the millions of her Majesty's subjects in that Empire, even though it should not mark an epoch in our political evolution, certainly adds a chapter to the romance of modern history." Mr. Gladstone welcome, Mr. Dadabhai as a follower, though I never heard of the Liberal leader doing much to help his honourable friend to become the first genuine "Member for India."

Speaking at West Calder yesterday, respecting the loss of some Liberal seats by Liberal disunion, Mr. Gladstone said :—"Lord Salisbury one day spoke in contempt of black men. It is a curious fact that what Lord Salisbury called a black man has just been returned, to my great satisfaction, for a division of London, and now, if some of us think that black men politically are not advanced up to your limit, very likely it is true because they have not had the practice. (Here Mr. Gladstone's audience laughed, though why goodness only knows.) But I will tell you what, if all the black men in the world were set to elect representatives of Parliament they could not execute or devise a proceeding more worthy of the dissapproval of every rational man than what has been enacted in Perth and Glasgow and in Salford. Mr. Gladstone should have said of every rational Gladstonian, for, of course, rational Conservatives cannot be expected to share his indignation at the results of family jars in the household of their enemy. I have alluded above to the recount that took place in Central Finsbury. I believe that all persons present on such occasions are pledged to secrecy, but a little bird whispers to me that on the first count Mr. Dadabhai had a majority of no fewer than 65 votes. The further investigation demanded by Captain Penton revealed the fact that a batch of his votes had been mixed up with Mr. Dadabhai's. It was rumoured that Mr. Dadabhai, although credited with a small majority, had asked for a recount. I thought it very unlikely that so shrewd a man would not be unaware of the danger of such a course. I once knew a gentleman who was returned for a northern constituency by a majority of only one. Feeling sure that he must have done better than this his *amour propre* led him to demand a recount. The votes were accordingly recounted with the result that his opponent was declared the winner ! I hear that at the first count in St. Pancras Mr. H[illegible] about sixty votes to the good. [illegible]ion of the counting was more [illegible] Conservatives than in the case [illegible]y.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

THIS annual match commenced this morning in fine weather. H. E. the Governor was present in the afternoon. A start was made at 11-30, when the Y. M. C. A. won the toss, and put their opponents in. Colonel Rhodes and Dr. Trask went in to face the bowling of Messrs. F. Clark and James. The fielding was excellent, some very hard hits being smartly stopped, and the ball quickly and correctly returned. After an hour and a quarter's play, 50 was shown on the telegraph board. Here a change of bowling was made, Mr. Hale and Mr. Boileau came on but they could make no impression on the two batsmen who had now got set. Then again another change of bowlers was made—Messrs. Hildreth and H. Clark were put on. Not a single run was made for a quarter of an hour or more. Mr. Hildreth bowled five successive maidens. In the last ball of his fourth over, Mr. H. Clark succeeded in breaking the very stubborn opposition ; the total score was within a decade of the century when Colonel Rhodes was very smartly caught at point by Mr. F. Clark. Captain Poore then joined Dr. Trask, and it was expected that another good stand would be made, but Dr. Trask then succumbed, being caught and bowled. Captain Poore had bad luck, scoring only two. Mr. Usborne then took the place of Dr. Trask and Mr. Stockdale relieved Captain Poore. Mr. Stockdale was soon bowled by Mr. H. Clark. Mr. Hancock, the next to go in, was run out before he did anything. Surgeon-Captain Wyatt succumbed to the very first ball from Mr. James, who was now bowling from the far end. Captain Dyson was the next one to partner Mr. Usborne, but he did not stay long. He made one hit for two, and was clean bowled by Mr. H. Clark. Time was now called for tiffin, play being resumed at 3 p.m. Mr. Usborne continued his innings, his partner being Mr. Shearme, Mr. Usborne made some good hits, making one drive for five, off Mr. James. Mr. Shearme only made three, but before he was dismissed by Mr. F. Clark, the score had been carried from 103 to 132. Mr. Anderson then joined Mr. Usborne, but was bowled out in the first ball by Mr. F. Clark. Mr. Sargent was the last to go in, he just gave Mr. Usborne time to add eight more runs to the score, and was bowled by Mr. F. Clark. Mr. Usborne was not out, and played a very good innings.

The Y. M. C. A. now began their first innings Messrs. Leggett and Harrington going in first against the bowling of Messrs. Anderson and Stockdale. Mr. Anderson took a wicket in each of the first three overs, and Mr. Stockdale having taken a wicket in his first over, bowled three maidens in succession, and then took another wicket. Five wickets were down for 20 runs. Mr. Stockdale then took another wicket, Mr. H. Clark, who was caught at mid-on by Mr. Shearme, making his third wicket for five runs. Mr. George and Mr. Hale were now partners, the former hitting out strongly, Mr. Hildreth was the last wicket in, he kept his wicket sufficiently long to enable Mr. George to make dozen runs, before he was stumped by Mr. Usborne. The innings closed shortly before 5 p.m., with a total of 61 runs.

The Poona Gymkhana commenced their second innings at 5-20. Mr. Usborne and Dr. Trask went in, and at the fall of the first wicket the score was 19. Captain Poore then joined Dr. Trask. Here a magnificent display of batting was made by Captain Poore who was loudly applauded by the spectators. He made four drives for four. Dr. Trask was cleverly caught by Mr. Winckler, and play was stopped till Monday next. The following are the scores up to date :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Col F W Rhodes, c F Clark, b H Clark	42
Surg-Capt J E Trask, c and b James	35
Capt Poore, A-D-C, b James	2
T M Usborne, R A, not out	34
H E Stockdale, R A, b H Clark	0
G H Hancock, run out	0
Surg-Capt Wyatt, b James	0
Capt Dyson, b H Clark	2
H Anderson, b F Clark	0
C W Shearme, b F Clark	3
C H Sargent, b F Clark	0
Extras	21
Total	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F J Clark	77	33	8	3
*E James	80	27	3	3
E J Hale	35	13	2	0
R W Boileau	35	19	5	0
*Mr P Hildreth	25	0	5	0
H J Clark	60	27	0	3

*Bowled 1 wide ball each.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

1st Innings.

W B Leggett, c Trask, b Stockdale	0
A E Harrington, b Anderson	0
E James, c Wyatt, b Anderson	2
F J Clark, c Poore, b Anderson	5
H E Harrington, c Usborne, b Stockdale	7
W George, not out	35
H J Clark, c Shearme, b Stockdale	0
E J Hale, c Shearme, b Anderson	4
H Winckler, b Anderson	0
R W Boileau, c Rhodes, b Stockdale	1
P Hildreth, st Usborne, b Anderson	5
Extras	2
Total	61

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H Anderson	78	35	5	6
H E Stockdale	75	24	7	4

POONA GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

T M Usborne, b James	13
Surg-Capt Trask, c Winckler, b F J Clark	16
Capt Poore, not out	27
Extras	10
Total	66

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* THE HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

AGAINST the Hindoo Cricket Club, and with Patker in command at one end, the Gymkhana could do very little. This bowler is dangerous in the extreme, and his analysis on Saturday showed that that he had disposed of five wickets for fifteen runs. Chonker who was seen last year in better form, was nowhere on Saturday in trundling, taking only one wicket, for thirty-five runs. Steele, who seemed to have got set, was smartly held deep in the slip, a magnificent catch. In bowling he was not as fortunate as he was in the previous match against the Islams, for his bowling was soon collared, and the fielders had a good deal of leather-hunting. He, however, was responsible for three wickets. Raikes did most of the work taking five wickets, for thirty-one runs, and the Hindoos had to be ever on the *qui vive* for he had mastered the pitch to such an extent, that they could do very little with him. Raikes batted well for his side, putting together twenty runs by very careful play. Captain Smith who was the leading scorer in the Islam match, was disposed of by Patker after contributing ten. The Hindoos did remarkably well in their batting as will be seen from the scores. Bhandare (28), Kirtikar (23), and Merchant (20) mastered the bowling, and it was only after repeated changes in the trundling that the Gymkhana succeeded in disloding these batsmen. That the Hindoos are strong in batting can be seen from the totals for, with one exception only, all the players succeeded in adding something to the score of their side. The following are the scores :—

HINDOO C. CLUB.

M T Merchant, run out	20
N G Jayker, st Carnegy, b Steele	0
H R Banda, b Raikes	13
D M Chonker, run out	3
G R Kirtikar, st Carnegy, b Raikes	23
R Vyawaharker, c Gallwey, b Steel	4
G N Bhandare, c Walpole, b Raikes	28
N V Gosavi, b Steele	12
B P Kale, b Raikes	4
L B Patker, not out	4
M L Kerker, c and b Raikes	4
Extras	8
Total	110

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steele	85	40	3	3
Raikes	101	31	8	5
Donaldson	25	12	1	
Macbeth	30	17	0	

GYMKHANA.

W E Donaldson, b Kale	6
Wheater, b Chonker	3
H Ruck Keene, b Patker	0
C G Carnegy, b Patker	7
E B Raikes, not out	20
Capt Smith, b Patker	10
C St Paul, b Patker	0
A Walpole, not out	0
Payne Gallwey, to bat,	
Extras	3
Total	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonker	65	35	2	1
Kale	65	26	1	2
Patker	60	15	4	5

THE Rev. Dr. Talmage, the well-known American divine, is to preach in London. Dr. Talmage will make a considerable stay. Before going home he will make a trip on the Continent, and he may dip into Russia. Dr. Talmage has never, perhaps, reached the position of pul[illegible] influence which Henry Ward Beecher occupie[illegible]an cousins. Nevertheless, he [illegible]le power in America, and his [illegible]ate Spurgeon's, circulate in all p[illegible]

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.

DEMONSTRATION IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE Bombay Town Hall has certainly never held within its walls a larger or more enthusiastic gathering than that which assembled on Saturday afternoon, to rejoice over the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and return their heartfelt thanks to the electors of Central Finsbury for voting for him. An hour before the advertised time of the demonstration the hall was packed to its utmost limit, and there was not a place vacant from where the platform could be seen, or the speeches could be heard.

Hundreds of people failed to gain admittance, and when Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit took the chair, there must have been over two thousand persons in the Hall. These represented every section of the community, and all evinced the greatest enthusiasm in the proceedings, listening attentively to the speeches, and cheering the speakers to the echo. Amongst those present were :—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. S. S. Bengallee, C.I.E., Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Shamsul-Ulama Dustoor Dr. Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana, Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Cazee Sheriff Mahomed Saloo, Messrs. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, J. N. Tata, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, N. G. Chandavarkar, D. E. Wacha, C. M. Cursetjee, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. A. M. Dharamsi, R. M. Sayani, Khan Bahadur Cowasjee J. Lalkaka, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Khan Bahadhur Kaikhosro Alpaiwalla, Messrs. A. F. Moos, N. R. Ranina, H. A. Wadia S. N. Cooper, D. R. Chichgar, Ratanjee B. Dubash, Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, Hasunbhoy Visram, Damodhar Thakersee Muljee, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, P. N. Wadia, J. C. Cama, Dr. Ardeshir P. Cama, Dr. A. D. Mody, Khan Bahadhur P. H. Dustoor, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Framjee Sorabjee Unvala, J. J. Modi, Budrudin Abdula Kur, Dr. Jumnadas Premchund, Messrs. Amerchund P. Parmar, Jugmohandas Vundravandas, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Karimbhoy Ebrahim, N. E. Gokhle, Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Aibless, Ramdas Chabildas Lulloobhoy, Mir Joolficar Ali Khan, M. M. Munshi, Shivajee Dharmajee, C. N. Wadia, S. K. Khambatta, Sundernath Dinanath Khote, Chabildas Lulloobhoy, Dharamsee Sunderdas, F. M. Banajee, Harichand Sadashiv, &c., &c.

The meeting lasted for close upon two hours, during which no less than nine speeches were delivered full of gratitude for the honour a British constituency had done them, and of hope for the good that India's voice in the House of Commons may effect in the future of this country. There was a loyal tone throughout the whole proceedings, culminating in three ringing cheers for the Queen-

light of party contention. His Excellency the Governor—(cheers)—was so far quite right the other day, when he said that we could never know the utmost that could be said on either side of a question until the interested zeal of a party press was brought to bear upon it. To take only one instance, do you think, gentlemen, there is any hope for us to be saved from that disastrous military policy, and that frightful military expenditure wickedly draining the resources of the country which would otherwise fructify and multiply a thousand-fold in innumerable directions, until they are remorsely exposed and criticised in the unsparing conflict of party warfare? (Hear, hear.) So impressed was Mr. Dadabhai with the force of these two political convictions, that when the elections of 1885 went against our hopes and wishes, when Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, to whom in justice must always belong the credit of making the first practicable breach in the stronghold,—(cheers)—was defeated at Deptford, nothing could restrain Mr. Dadabhai from taking the firm determination of throwing himself into the breach, and leading the forlorn hope himself. Neither age—he was sixty then—nor any considerations of more prudence could keep him back. He left for England early in 1886, and for seven long years has he laboured and striven in what I have ventured to designate a veritable Seven Years' War unappalled by the coldness and opposition of friend and foe, undismayed by repulses, reverses and defeats, never losing heart, and never betrayed into saying or doing aught which might misbecome him as we know him—

"A selfless man and stainless gentleman."

(Applause.) And the reward which such indomitable pluck, patience and fortitude so richly deserve has at length come to him. He has accomplished the noblest ambition of his heart, he has realized the most romantic dream of his life, he has achieved a distinction prouder and nobler than any which title or orders could bestow—a distinction more enduring than monuments of brass or marble, a distinction which will live in history—the distinction of being the first native of India to enter the portals of an assembly, than which neither ancient nor modern history has anything greater or grander to show—the portals of the British House of Commons. (Loud applause.) We are told, gentlemen, that there is nothing very much in all this, that we are only bustling in a little comedy of much ado about nothing; the colour-blind *Pioneer* cannot see a trace of romance in the appearance of Mr. Dadabhai in Parliament. But you know, gentlemen, that there are people to whom, as to Peter Bell,

"A primrose by a river brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

But it may be pardoned to us, if nurtured in some of the noblest traditions of English history, we allow ourselves for a moment to be carried away by sentiment, if we venture to contemplate with some degree of emotion and reverence the spectacle of a native of India entering that very assembly in which, in terms of immortal eloquence, Burke and Fox and Sheridan pleaded the cause of righteousness in the government of this country; where Macaulay saw in him but prophetic vision, the dawn of that day which may bring us our political enfranchisement; where Bright and Fawcett and Bradlaugh raised their voice for justice to millions of voiceless and alien people. (Loud applause.) There may be spectacles more dazzling to the eye, more gorgeous with pageantry, more attractive to grown-up children, like unto the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, which sent into raptures the votaries of Imperial Jingoism. But to those who have humbly learnt to recognize that the greatest events have but small beginnings, the appearance of the simple unassuming little "Black Man" in the hall of Parliament is pregnant with deep cause for loyal and hopeful thankfulness. To them it is a visible symbol, a practical proof of the vitality of that policy of righteousness which, in spite of many drawbacks and many back slidings, has still retained predominance as the declared and guiding policy of the Crown in India. Many people profess to be sceptial as to the patriotism and political sagacity of the electors of Central Finsbury—(cheers)—in choosing an Indian for their representative. But I think you will agree with me, gentlemen, that they have rendered a service of incalculable value, by proving, by their generous action, that the instincts of English political wisdom are capable of triumphing over the direst prejudices of caste, colour and creed. (Cheers.) Nothing is more calculated to stimulate and strengthen our loyalty and our contentment than to find that the theoretical privileges which we are supposed to possess as her Majesty's subjects are capable of being reduced into accomplished facts. It may be, gentlemen, that no great immediate consequences can or will follow from Mr. Dadabhai's election: I am quite prepared to admit that he will not take the House by storm; I am also quite prepared to admit that he will not set the Thames on fire; but we shall be quite content with what he may be modestly able to perform. Of one thing we are sure, that be it much, or be it little, he will perform it with unselfish zeal and devotion—earning for himself, unstinted respect, affection and admiration, for the great Queen whom he will serve, the increasing loyalty of her Indian subjects, and for the country whom he loves so well the fairest prospects of a gradual development of political progress.

"Broadening slowly down from precedent to precedent."

(Loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. Mehta concluded by moving the first resolution:—"That in offering Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji their most cordial congratulations as the first Native of India ever elected to sit in the British House of Commons, the inhabitants of this city, in public meeting assembled, desire to give expression to their boundless satisfaction at the success which has crowned his unselfish and devoted exertions for the welfare of this country and which have earned for him the respect, affection and admiration of all its people." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik in seconding the proposition, said: Gentlemen,—My friend, Mr. Mehta, has given you the history of Mr. Dadabhai's candidature, and he has given it so fully and eloquently that he has left very little for me to say on that point. No doubt, for Mr. Dadabhai the struggle was far too arduous as the prize to be won was far too tempting. It must be remembered at the same time that Mr. Dadabhai's friends in India were never sanguine about his success. They knew the immense difficulties he had to contend against. They knew that an English constituency was more likely to send an English representative to Parliament than an Indian candidate. They also believe in the proverbial indifference of British electors to India and her people. Of this indifference they had a most recent instance in the farce which was played out a few weeks ago in connection with the presentation of the Indian Budget to the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Fancy, gentlemen, only three members of that august body, except the Speaker and the Hon. Mr. Curzon, being present to listen to the tale of the Under-Secretary of State for India touching the affairs of the two hundred and sixty millions of her Majesty's subjects in this country. With such a lack of interest in India, well might Mr. Dadabhai's friends here suppose that his efforts to woo and win an English constituency were doomed to disappointment. And if any one of them had any doubts about this, those doubts were dispelled by Mr. Dadabhai's own account of his difficulties. It seemed that these difficulties began to increase as the electors drew nearer. In this situation, gentlemen, you may conceive with what degree of agreeable surprise and with what thrill of joy the news wired by Reuter about Mr. Dadabhai's return to Parliament was received in Bombay and India. (Cheers.) As in many other cases so in this, gentlemen, it is the unexpected that has happened. The people of India rejoice to find that their impressions about the attitude of British electors have been falsified. They feel, and we feel, that the 2,950 Liberal electors of Central Finsbury, who went to poll on the 7th July, and made it possible for Mr. Dadabhai to succeed, have earned our lasting gratitude, for in honouring Mr. Dadabhai with their confidence, the electors have honoured the whole of the Indian people. (Cheers.) That day, gentlemen, the 7th of July, we regard as the proudest day in the political history of India as well as in the Parliamentary history of England, for the success of that day marks an epoch in the annals of British rule in India. We feel that in dealing with Mr. Dadabhai, those truly Liberal electors of Central Finsbury have given evidence of a breadth of sentiment, a freedom from prejudice, and a degree of political sagacity and wisdom which does them infinite credit and infinite honour. They have shown that Englishmen can often rise above insular prejudices, for as Tennyson reminds us—

Not once or twice in our rough island story
The path of duty was the way to glory.

(Cheers.) Gentlemen, the London *Times* told us the other day that the return of a native of India to Parliament was an interesting and romantic event. No doubt, the election of any other Indian gentleman to Parliament would have been an equally interesting and romantic event. In the case of Mr. Dadabhai, however, there is this matter for congratulation, and that is, that he is a tried representative of the constituency. During the four years that he nursed the Central Finsbury constituency he was able to make it plain to his English electors—to friends as well as to opponents alike—that though an Indian in blood and colour, and though a "black man," he was every inch an Englishman in point of character, in pluck and perseverance, and in courage and self-reliance. He satisfied them that his English education and English association for the best thirty years of his life had made his sense of justice and fairplay as keen as that of any Englishman of culture, and that anxious as he was to get a victory over his opponent in fair fight, his sense of honour would rebel from doing anything he considered dishonourable to himself or his country. In short, gentlemen, Mr. Dadabhai was serving his apprenticeship under a sense of the highest responsibility. It is these English traits of character in Mr. Dadabhoy and their appreciation by ladies and gentlemen of the highest position in life in England that have won for Mr. Dadabhai the esteem and confidence of his Finsbury electors. They were satisfied that the interests of their constituency would be as safe in his hands as in that of any English representative. Add to this the fact that Mr. Dadabhai was a native of India, and that as such he would be the natural mouthpiece in Parliament of the voiceless millions of India. If his presence would do nothing else it would at least deter members from palming off unfounded statements on the House. It was these considerations which influenced the good electors of Central Finsbury in helping Mr. Dadabhai. (Cheers.) One word more, and I have done. The telegraph which announced the return of Mr. Dadabhai also reported the defeat of Mr. Maclean at Oldham. (Hisses.) Far be it from me, gentlemen, to refer to this incident in a spirit of exultation. Mr. Maclean, it must be admitted, is a gentleman of unquestioned abilities and debating powers. My object in referring to him is to show that if Mr. Maclean had been as good as his word, and had faithfully carried out the challenge which he was the first to throw before the people of India about six years ago when he was returned for Oldham, he would at this moment have earned for himself the sympathy of the whole Indian people. What was that challenge? That challenge, as communicated by Mr. Maclean in his weekly letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, dated 27th November, 1885, was to the effect that "The natives of India will now have an opportunity of judging for themselves if the man whom the Bombay Presidency Association proscribed is really an enemy to the country in which he made his fortune and reputation." And now, gentlemen, what is the fact after the lapse of over six years? The fact is that by his attitude of uncompromising hostility to the interests of India in the matter of Indian Factory Legislation and in the discussions in Parliament on the Indian Councils Act Amendment Bill, Mr. Maclean has proved to the hilt that the prophecy which the Bombay Presidency Association ventured upon six years ago has turned out to be true, and that the challenge thrown out by him at the time was a vain and empty boast. (Loud hisses.) Gentlemen, whatever may be said of the people of India, one point in their national character which does them credit is most noteworthy, and that is that they know who their friends and benefactors among the governing classes are, and they know how to be grateful to them. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. W. A. Chambers, in supporting the resolution, said: I think I have every excuse for addressing you from this platform to-day, and in taking part in your rejoicings, because two years ago I was a voter in Central Finsbury. (Applause.) The last political Association to which I was elected, was upon the Council or committee of Mr. Dadabhai. I am sorry to see, and I think you must all be sorry to see so few Englishmen taking part in this rejoicing and sympathising with you to-day upon the return of a clever and good son of India. (Hear, hear.) I ask you, however, not to appeal to the few, the small minority of Englishmen in India, but to appeal to the great and large heart of it in England. (Loud applause.) You have appealed on two or three occasions, and on the last they have elected one of you to their House of Parliament. (Cheers.) As I entered this hall this afternoon I was given a caricature of Mr. Dadabhai, and he was represented with a staff in his hand, bearing the words, "Patience and Perseverance." I say to the young men of India, not as a politician or sympathiser with you, that if there is one example of patience and perseverance you ought to emulate it is the patience and perseverance of Mr. Dadabhai. (Loud applause.) For four long years, in spite of the coolness of the official Liberal Party—for you have nothing to hope for from them—in spite of the opposition of a Radical newspaper, which should have been on his side, I mean the *Star*, he has conquered and won—(Cheers.) As he said to me three years ago "they think they can keep down the mild Hindoo, but I will teach them. I will stick to this constituency." (Renewed cheers.) I was told when I left England, that I would find the people of India have no sympathy with aspirations for political improvement. This meeting, I say, is an answer to that, for if I have seen larger meetings, I have never seen one more enthusiastic. In conclusion, I will say that Mr. Dadabhai is a man you can honour, for whilst he is gentle and modest, he has a determination that is ready to grapple with any obstacle, and you have chosen a clever and good man. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was then carried by acclamation.

Mr. R. M. Sayani said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I beg to propose "that the thanks of the meeting be conveyed to the electors of Central Finsbury for their generous and high-minded action in electing Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as their member in Parliament." The proposition I have just submitted to you does not require any lengthened or laboured pleading or any pleading at all on my part to induce you to accept it. The good electors of Central Finsbury deserve our warmest thanks for the favour they have done us by electing one of our fellow-countrymen to the highest popular assembly in the world. (Cheers.) From amongst themselves or from the innumerable public men of Great Britain they could have easily chosen somebody who might have equally served their purpose. But they have gone out of their way and chosen an Indian gentleman as their representative in the House of Commons, and in doing so they have shown a magnanimous and liberal spirit, which marks them as the most liberal constituency, even of liberal Great Britain, and this magnanimity and liberality of theirs are deserving of our deepest gratitude. We in India, who know the individual of their choice as we know ourselves, have, of course, every hope that our fellow-countryman, who has had the good luck of being so elected, will fully justify their choice and will serve them as fully and as efficiently as any they could have possibly chosen, but our thanks to them are not for that reason the less hearty and sincere, for they have in electing him placed in him magnanimous and generous confidence, which has rendered our country deeply indebted to them. (Cheers.) Although, therefore, we are very much beholden to the good folks of Central Finsbury I am not at all surprised that an English constituency should elect an Indian gentleman, for experience teaches us that the good people of England are always willing that all their fellow-subjects, in whatever part of the empire living, and even foreigners becoming naturalised in England, should have the same rights and privileges as they themselves; and herein lies the key to the success with which Great Britain has acquired such a vast empire and the British have been able to produce such immense and flourishing colonies. (Lord cheers.) We all know that in no part of the British Empire is there one law for one set of the inhabitants and another for another set of the inhabitants. In the eye of the law the rulers and the ruled, the rich and the poor, are all alike, or to use an oriental phraseology, the tiger and the lamb may all drink at the same fountain, unmolested and unreservedly. The people of England are a hard-headed but a fair-headed people, and any one having a just cause has but to conscientiously and persistently knock at their door, and in the end he is sure to obtain admission. I have spoken above of the people of England, and not of the Government of England, and my reason is that it is not the so-called government, nor even the Crown that governs England. It is the people of England that govern England, and it is a misnomer to call the Government of England as a limited *monarchy*. It is really and truly speaking a *limited* Republic. It is a commonwealth where the people are the sovereign—their will is law—subject to constitutional limits. Good luck has brought us into contact with such a people, and we have every chance in keeping ourselves allied to them, of raising ourselves to their high level, and of enjoying peace, prosperity, and also power, provided we are true to ourselves. Referring to our worthy countryman, in whose honour we have met here this evening, I need not say that a gentleman of his ability, integrity and perseverance was bound to succeed in the end. He has set to his countrymen an example of self-devotion, devotion to duty, which, it is to be trusted, we shall all take to heart, and I have no doubt that his example will stir up many an Indian to follow his footsteps and contribute towards the moral resurrection of our country. (Cheers.) For differing as we may well do as to the advisability or otherwise of becoming Conservatives, or Liberals, or Radicals, or taking sides with any other party, we are all agreed on the desirability, nay, the utter necessity, of shaking off our apathy and lethargy, the two great curses of India, and of adopting habits of energy and perseverance, if we at all want to become and to be recognized as men, as beings worthy of the blessings which merciful Providence has showered on us by creating us human beings as the lords of the creation, and I hope it will not be considered out of place here to exhort my co-religionists to shake off their invariable apathy, which has now become almost synonymous with their name, for, and I hope, they will pardon me for saying so, if they do not avail themselves of the numerous advantages and blessings which the benign British Government has placed within their reach, if they lose this opportunity, they will not only be doomed for ever to the wretched condition they are in, but they will also hinder the progress of this country, and deserve the severe censure of the other races inhabiting this vast land. If, however, they will avail themselves of this opportunity, shake off their apathy, and put their own shoulders to the wheel, and we, with the other races of India, and especially our Parsee fellow-subjects, in honest, conscientious, and persistent endeavours to improve themselves, we shall yet, notwithstanding evil prophecies of certain publicists, raise the crescent, not by achievements on battlefields, but in the no less glorious, but still more permanent paths of civil victories, for it is well to remind them that if the resurrection of Islam is to be anywhere it is to be in British India under the auspices of the British Government. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, who was cordially received, in seconding the third resolution, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—No language can adequately express how deeply our hearts are moved by the feeling of gratitude to the electors of Central Finsbury, for electing Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as their member in Parliament. That feeling can only be equalled by the unbounded enthusiasm by which you are all inspired on this occasion. (Cheers.) We have chosen the simple and unostentatious language of this resolution to express those feelings, because when the heart is full, the simplest language is the best to convey its feelings. We are grateful to the electors of Central Finsbury for the sake of each one of us, India's sake and for England's sake. We are grateful to them for the sake of each one of us, because when we received the news of Mr. Dadabhai's election, each of us felt as if each one of us had been elected M.P. (Laughter and cheers.) We are grateful to them for India's sake, because they have immortalized themselves by being the first amongst the British electors to confer upon a native of India the high and unprecedented honour of a member of Parliament, and by that noble action they have as it were poured new life into this country. We are grateful to them for England's sake, because we are deeply interested in whatever heightens the glory and popularity of English rule, and we feel that by electing Mr. Dadabhai as their member in Parliament the electors of Central Finsbury have shown that Englishmen can lift themselves above their insular prejudices, and rise practically to those noble instincts of that true and generous imperialism which history consecrates, because it alone can preserve the empire that has been gained—(loud cheers)—not that bastard imperialism, which mistakes self-aggrandisement for real power, and bases all Government on selfish instincts. (Hear, hear.) The electors of Central Finsbury deserve every credit for having practically vindicated England's true position as the mistress of the Empire, over which the sun never sets. (Cheers.) I may be asked, how is it that the resolution now before us asks us to thank the electors of Central Finsbury in general, when, as a matter of fact, we know that it is only the Liberal electors of that constituency who supported Mr. Dadabhai, and enabled him to become a member of Parliament. It is true that the Liberal electors of Central Finsbury deserve our most heart-felt gratitude, that it is to them we owe the present occasion. They will live long in our memories and in our grateful hearts. But in the resolution we include the electors in general, because Mr. Dadabhai will represent them all in Parliament. The resolution speaks of the action of the electors of Central Finsbury as generous and high-minded. It may possibly be urged that as the electors have elected Mr. Dadabhai to represent *their* interests in Parliament and *not India's*, there is no reason why their action should be described by us as generous and high-minded. But although if the electors of Central Finsbury had elected Mr. Dadabhai merely or mainly to represent India in Parliament, and not on their own account, they would have done a good and noble thing, yet their action would have merely been an act of kindness to India. In that case there would have been no very high honour conferred upon either Mr. Dadabhai or India. On the other hand, by electing a native of India to the House of Commons for the purpose of representing an English constituency and defending *its* interests in Parliament they have conferred a much higher honour upon Mr. Dadabhai, and through him on this country, than if they had elected him simply or principally for India's sake. (Cheers.) And now look at the noble result which this generous and high-minded action of the electors of Central Finsbury is calculated to have on the future of England and India. They have by means of it extended to us, the natives of India, the right hand of fellowship in a manner which I should say is above all human, above all Roman, praise. (Cheers.) They have made us feel and realise more than ever that the spirit of equality, justice, and fairplay does after all and in reality form the most ennobling and living feature of the British constitution. They have shown that when in 1833 the British Parliament conveyed to India by means of one of its statutes the assurance that England in her dealings with India would not be actuated by any considerations of race and religion, that when again her Majesty the Queen reiterated that assurance in her noble proclamation of 1858, her Majesty and the Parliament held out to this country no mere vain hope. That noble assurance of her Majesty and of the Parliament, the electors of Central Finsbury have emphasized by giving effect to it in the most noble manner they could. They have by their action drawn closer the ties by which England and India are held together. They have struck deeper into the soil of India the roots of British rule, struck deeper into our hearts the roots of our loyalty to the Government we live under. (Loud cheers.) They have not only made us feel and realize more than ever that England and India are one concern, that their interests are identical, that united they both stand, and divided they both fall; but they have also made us feel and realise that it is a proud privilege to be the subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India. (Loud cheers.) They have brought home to our minds most forcibly the living force and truth of what the poet said when he spoke of England as

"A land of settled government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where freedom slowly broadens down
From precedent to precedent."

This is no mere rhetorical flourish or a mere ebullition of frothy sentiment, but a real fact, and in support of what I have now described to you as the noble result which the action of the electors of Central Finsbury is sure to produce on the future of British rule in India, I am content to appeal to the judgment seat and the verdict of history—that history, the lessons of which form the guiding principles of all true and sagacious statesmen. It must be a matter of pride and pleasure to us that the two English dailies of this city—the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*—have shown the fine and generous instinct of the Englishman in receiving with pleasure the news of Mr. Dadabhai's election. (Hear, hear.) It is also gratifying to note that our Governor, H. E. Lord Harris, has, by gracefully and readily permitting the use of this hall for this meeting shown that he, as the representive of her Majesty, is proud of our pride—the pride that has enabled us to meet to-day to proclaim the triumph of the British constitution, and of the British rule in India. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The only discordant voice so far has come from Allahabad, the oracle of which has declared in his usual way that the British elector has degenerated, because the electors of Central Finsbury have elected a native of India as their member in Parliament. I am not surprised that the *Pioneer* thinks so, because degenerate minds always see degeneracy before them. (Laughter and cheers.) But the electors of Central Finsbury may well and truly reply that their action, so far from showing that they have degenerated, proves that they have risen to the height of true statesmanship and are alive to those conditions, the observance of which alone can secure the permanence of British rule in India. They may safely appeal to the voice of history on the subject to show that a great empire can never be preserved by small and selfish minds. A well-known historian of the Roman Empire has truly pointed out this to be the great lesson taught by the history of the Romans "that it is the condition of permanent dominion that the conquerors should absorb the conquered gradually into their own body by extending, as circumstances arise, a share in their own exclusive privileges to the masses from whom they have torn their original independence." And then the same historian goes on to say:—"All conquering nations feel an instinctive repugnance to making this sacrifice of pride and immediate interests, all struggle blindly against the necessity. Those alone which in due season submit to it retain the permanence of their institutions and counteract the inherent principle of decay." Judge the action of the electors of Central Finsbury by this infallible test laid down by history, and we may well say that by that action they have shown that they know well how to preserve the empire, of which England is the proud mistress, and, therefore, their generous action is eminently fitted to shine on the historian's page. (Loud cheers.) We are proud of Mr. Dadabhai; and he has made us proud of the electors of Central Finsbury; and the electors of Central Finsbury in their turn have made us more than ever proud of the British Government, under which we live and whose bl[illegible] and appreciate. (Loud and prolon[illegible] the 7th of July, 1892, history wi[illegible] and India stood together hand in h[illegible] able day the two sisters embrace[illegible]—became more united in words and in deed than ever they had been before, and when I picture to myself the fact of Mr. Dadabhai's election, I feel as if England was now saying to India: "Sister, let no power be able to separate us two, whom an All-Wise Providence has thus drawn closer together." (Loud cheers.) And India sincerely, joyously and loyally reciprocates the noble feeling thus inspired. And it is with that feeling uppermost in my mind at this moment, that I now ask you to carry this resolution unanimously, not only with all the generous enthusiasm you are capable of, but with all honours, that is, by standing up. (Loud cheers.)

The audience responded to the appeal with great enthusiasm by standing up to amend, and joyously waving their umbrellas and handkerchiefs.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, who was loudly cheered, said: Gentlemen, considering the enthusiasm and the profound feeling of unanimity which seems to pervade this unprecedentedly large assemblage, representing all that is the best and most influential, and all that is the most cultured and englightened, in the community of this great city, of which we are all so proud, I take it for granted, that the resolution I am now going to move will be adopted by an acclamation and a chorus of cheers equal in intensity and loudness to the two preceding ones. Nothing affords me greater pride and pleasure than stand before you this evening and be the medium of submitting for your acceptance that resolution. It runs as follows:—"That a committee, composed of the following gentlemen, be appointed to draw and forward addresses to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the electors of Central Finsbury embodying the above resolutions, and to collect subscription to defray Mr. Dadabhai's election expenses:—Sir D. M. Petit, chairman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Budroodin Tyabji, Framjee Dinsha Petit, J. N. Tata, S. S. Bengalee, Javerilal U. Yajnik, P. M. Mehta, N. J. Chandavarkar, A. M. Dharamsi, D. Gostling, B. M. Malabari, B. D. Petit, D. E. Wacha, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Vijbookundas Atmaram, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, R. M. Sayani, Amirudin Tyabji, Fazulbhoy Visram, Curimbhoy Ebrahim and Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee; Drs. K. N. Bahadurji and Cunha; Messrs. W. A. Chambers, Ruttonjee Bomanjee, H. M. Chichgur, Darasha R. Chichgur, Damodardas Thakursey Mooiji, Tribhowandas Vurjivandas, Daji Abaji Khare, Jamietram N. Haridas, Chimanlal H. Sitalwad, Wasoodev J. Kirtikar, Manekshaw J. Taleyarkhan, Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Budrudin A. Kur, Gordhundas Khatao Makanji, J. E. Modi, Jehanghir K. R. Kama, Gordhundas G. Tejpal, Messrs. Ganesham Nilkanth, Eknath R. Khote, Jugmohundas Vandravandas, Alana Munji and Hasumbhai Visram; Drs. T. Blaney, A. G. Viegas and Bhalchandra Krishna, and many others.

I am sure, gentlemen, it will meet your unanimous commendation. Eloquently does it speak for itself. And with equal eloquence does it appeal to your liberality. It is in the fitness of things and in the order of sequence that our congratulations to the *first Indian* member of the British House of Commons, and our grateful thanks to those high-minded gentlemen of Central Finsbury, whose suffrages have secured his entry there, should be conveyed in language suitable to the occasion. I dare say the commbined literary efforts of the Committee will be equal to the task of faithfully echoing the sentiments and joyous feelings expressed at this meeting, and I dare say you all assembled here will also endeavour to discharge your duty by generously responding to the pecuniary appeal. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It is the least which we ought all to do, considering the immense sacrifices undergone by Mr. Dadabhai during the last five years, midst vicissitudes of a most formidable character, which might have appalled a man of less resolute determination and abiding faith, in order to achieve that honourable ambition for the welfare of his country. In fact, I cannot help remarking that we would be woefully wanting in our duty if we failed at this juncture to lighten, in however small a measure, the load of the heavy sacrifices he has undergone in order to be duly elected. If Bombay, a few years ago nobly discharged her duty in this direction towards the late lamented and ever to be remembered Professor Fawcett, can she do less for Mr. Dadabhai her own son, the flesh of her flesh, and the bone of her bone! (Cheers.) Not that he will be any way the richer for such aid. But it is only meet that we should in some measure testify to the spirit in which he has nobly and unselfishly undergone a variety of sacrifices, and I believe you will agree with me that we cannot express in a more tangible form our own appreciation of that disinterestedness than in the way it is proposed in the resolution. Speaking of Mr. Fawcett, I am reminded, gentlemen, of that great meeting which was held in this very hall seven years ago to commemorate his departed worth. There is a curious but remarkable interest attached to it, which I cannot but refer to here. That meeting was presided by Lord Reay,—(cheers)—the Governor of Bombay, a Governor whose like, I fear, we may not see for many a year to come. This is not the time and place to speak of his sterling qualities as one of those rare and able administrators who have ruled over this important Presidency since the days of Mountstuart Elphinstone. (Cheers.) Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was one of the principal speakers. Who could have then foreseen that in a few short years the citizen would seek the suffrages of a British constituency to enter Parliament; and that the Governor of the day would be the person most actively sympathising with him and according all his support and influence to enable him to gain the honourable distinction? And yet these events have happened and are a matter of history. The incident to my mind has a deep significance for Indian administrators and Indian people alike. But even more unique than this incident is the other, which occurs to my mind. India, from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin, and from Calcutta to Karrachee, mourned over the fate by which she was deprived of the unbought and invaluable services of Professor Fawcett. (Cheers.) Such were his sterling services, such his independent, yet judicious, advocacy of the interests of the voiceless millions, whom he had never seen in his life, that he was the first English politician who earned the deserved subriquet of the member for India. Who could have then thought that time in its ceaseless course would replace the English member for India by a genuine son of the soil, a true-born, patriotic representative Indian, the admired of all admirers, the beloved of all, the one Indian whom the country by universal acclaim thundered forth, as it were, as the fittest person to take his seat in the British House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) Is there not sufficient reason to rejoice in this great historical event? Is India not gratified that at last and indigenous son, by his intrepid energy, indomitable perseverance, John-Bull tenacity of purpose, and thoroughly unselfish character, having knocked hard at the gates of St. Stephen's, is cheerfully bade to enter them. But though the gratification is natural under the circumstances, the one important fact in connection with the election should never be lost sight of. Mr. Dadabhai is a Liberal member of the Finsbury constituency first. It is in that capacity alone he enters Parliament. It is not as if India has returned him; though India will be nearest to his heart. He will have a double and most onerous duty to discharge, first, to his constituency, then to India. This aspect is an anomaly by itself. It is one of those singular anomalies to which the far-sighted and thoughtful Mr. Yule had ably drawn attention in that ever-memorable Allahabad address. The Englishman, who is an elector in England, and who, therefore, enjoys all the privileges which the British constitution confers on him is disqualified the moment he sets his foot on Indian soil. He feels the deprivation of free citizenship. He cannot return members to our Legislative Councils, a solemn farce as they are, nay, not even under the modified Councils Bill, would he have that privilege. (Hear, hear.) This anomaly in reference to English electors in India is heightened by the entry of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji into Parliament. The singular spectacle is presented of an Indian gentleman, who is disqualified in India from taking any part in its legislature, unless he is considered "safe" by our tremulous mediocrities and temporarily invited to sit at the legislative board, could, if he has the pluck, the energy, and the ability, gain admittance into the first deliberative assembly of the world, take part in its proceedings and votes. Therein lies the anomaly which we all hope will be removed. (Cheers.) In fact, were the example which has now been set by Mr. Dadabhoy to be judiciously followed by half-a-dozen able and capable Indians, our rulers would at once see the anomaly of the present constitution, and hasten to repair it in another way, the advantage would be this. Half-a-dozen Indians fairly discussing current politics in the House of Commons would convince even the most chaotic Tory that the black men of Lord Salisbury are in no way inferior to the white men who legislate at St. Stephen's. And thus the foundations of rudimentary representative institutions in India would be widened. If the three hundred millions of India, from every corner of the Empire, from the gates, so to say, of the East, to the gates of the West, from far off Mandalay to distant Quetta, are giving expressions to the same feelings and sentiments which we are expressing in this hall with a unanimity and spontaneity, which, I believe, are unparalleled in the history of the British Indian Empire, is not that a cause for reasonable pride and exultation? The gladsome rejoicings which are taking place in every city, town and village are the outcome of the genuine recognition of the worth of this historical Indian. Save when the beloved Marquis of Ripon departed these shores,—(cheers)—India has never witnessed such manifestations of the unprompted impulses of her people, as in the present case. The Victorian era, gentlemen, has been memorable in the annals of the world for many events of the highest importance to the welfare of humanity. But I make bold to say that the joyous event, full of great political significance to this country in the future, will render that brillant era even more memorable, nay, it will be imperishable. (Cheers.) It is the new India of Queen Victoria which is answerable for it, and India could not at this day show a worthier Indian than Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as the product of the free and enlightened policy laid down by her statesmen for the better welfare of her people fifty years ago. (Renewed cheers.) I take, gentlemen, the British Indian Government to be a kind of beneficent terrestrial Providence. No doubt, like all things of the earth, it is full of imperfections. Its faults of omission and comission are as thick as dust. But, in spite of it, it is a beneficent despotism, of which the world has seen no parallel. It stands to India in the position of *loco parentis*. Its object is to govern for the sake of the governed. Therefore, the success of its policy must be judged by the extent to which the subject population are educated in the act of self-government. The ideal of the parent must permeate the whole of England's relations alike with her "Kin beyond the Sea," and the subject populations of her greatest dependency. In this ideal alone, which is being slowly carried out in practice, lies the political regeneration of India—a regeneration which shall redound to the glory of Englishmen in the world's history for ever. Gentlemen, it is superfluous to refer to the public career of Mr. Dadabhai, now extending over well-nigh forty years. But it may be remarked with justice that if any Indian, more than another, has familiarised the British public during the same period with the various aspects of Indian administration, and suggested improvements for a better government, advantageous alike to the governed and the governors, it is Mr. Dadabhai. It is to him India owes all the progress she has made in the matter of the employment of our countrymen in the higher offices of the State. It is to him she is indebted for the long agitation which resulted in the statute of 1870, now rudely cast aside; and to the still later agitation which led to the appointment of the Public Service Commission. It is also he who has kept alive the burning controversy regarding the growing impoverishment of the country and the series of great economic evils resulting therefrom. We shall have to keep in view these matters. For if Indian economies and Indian finance are again to be handled on the floor of the House of Commons with the accuracy and judicial impartiality of the late Mr. Fawcett, we may rely on Mr. Dadabhai. Closely connected as I have been with him in these studies for many a year, I can say without fear of being challenged that no Indian is such a vast and accurate repository of facts on these two subjects than he. Under the circumstances we have reasons to hope, that if the new Parliament is to have at all a fair lease of life, Mr. Dadabhai will be able to make his mark there. Not that because one Indian has been able to enter the House, therefore the millennium will arrive. None is so sanguine as to expect it. But I am strongly of conviction that with his characteristic devotion to duty, his grasp of facts, his unerring accuracy, and, above all, his convincing logic, he would be in a measure instrumental in arresting the attention of the House to questions of Indian finance, specially exchange and the equitable distribution of those heavy military and other burdens, with which this country is unjustly saddled and other Indian problems in a larger degree than has been the case hitherto. (Cheers.) Again, his tact and judgment will stand him in good stead. This, I believe, he possesses as much as the late lamented Mr. Bradlaugh. In fact, gentlemen, it is to be hoped, that it may be the good fortune of Mr. Dadabhai to take up the thread of Indian politics where that other distinguished English member for India prematurely left it. There is hope that he will be able to do so, bearing in mind that he shall have for his helpers many of the old members in sympathy with India who have been re-elected. We all greatly rejoice at the return of Messrs. Caine, Schwann, Samuel Smith, Bryce, Reed, and many others who have rendered admirable service to us in the last Parliament. We cannot, however, but deeply regret the defeat of two such sturdy champions of Indian interests as Sir W. Wedderburn—(cheers)—and Mr. W. Digby. They were chiefly instrumental in helping Mr Dadabhai at Finsbury, and it is a bitter disappointment to us all that they have failed in their gallant fight. With these two the trio would have been complete. At any rate, we hope Mr. Dadabhai may be so far successful as to carry out some of the minor financial reforms which the late Mr. Bradlaugh—(cheers)—left unaccomplished. I especially refer to the discussion of the Indian budget on a day early in June, instead of at the fag end of the Session. This reform could only become practical when the financial year is made coeval with the calendar year. It would be impossible then for Finance Ministers to complain of the "uncertainties of March," while it would be in every way practical to present a financial statement exhibiting complete accounts instead of only revised estimates, which soon after turn surpluses into deficits, and *vice versa*. But, gentlemen, I have taken more of your time than I expected, so that I will not detain you longer. I will conclude my harangue with only one observation. We have named Mr. Dadabhai as India's Grand Old Man. Now, it is needful to say that in many public aspects of the career of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Dadabhai has closely resembled. Some years ago Lord Selbourne, speaking of Mr. Gladstone, observed regarding the marvellous popularity and the marvellous esteem in which he was held by all classes of the British people. I cannot do better than quote his words, with but a slight change, regarding the marvellous popularity of Mr. Dadabhai:—"It does not lie in his great accomplishments, in his great ability, though these commend themselves to our admiration." (Loud cheers.) But the people of India understand him. They know "that he has a profound sympathy with them; that he has nothing at heart but truly to promote their interests, according to his honest views of them; and whether we judge rightly or wrongly about this question or that, and, of course, all of us are liable to error, none pretend to infallibility; they know that he is a man who is actuated only by the purest motives, and that he presents the highest example of public and of private integrity." (Cheers.) This, gentlemen, you will admit, is a faithful picture of Mr. Dadabhai. Such being the case, let us all wish in the inspiriting lies of Mr. Punch's poets, slightly altered, that he may be long spared to India for India's true, welfare; for he is really "One in a million" as an Anglo-Indian journalist observed years ago:—

"Our's is no stripling; no Knight of the Carpet
Him, of the People, pet.
Years cannot fetter nor foes make afraid
Firm as the fixed rock,
Braving the tempest's shock.
Faster he roots him the fiercer it blows.
England and India then
Echo his praise again."

(Loud and prolong cheers.) Mr. A. M. Dharamsi said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by my friend, Mr. Wacha, and I have no doubt that it will meet with your hearty approval. Gentlemen, it is needless for me to say that it is our bounden duty on this occasion to forward an address of congratulation to Mr. Dadadhai, expressing our feelings of joy and gratification at his election to a seat in the British Parliament. The occasion is indeed rare and unique. (Hear, hear.) The news of Mr. Dadabhai's success sent a thrill of joy throughout the country, and all classes of the community have with singular unanimity combined to show their deep respect for Mr. Dadabhai, and their sense of appreciation of his lifelong services in the cause of his country and its people. (Cheers.) That this should be so is natural. Gentlemen, all of us are acquainted more or less with Mr. Dadabhai's work. From his early days he imposed upon himself the task of being useful to his country and of promoting its social, intellectual, and political advancement. (Applause.) He has been most instrumental in bringing the wants and aspirations of India before the English people, and of exciting attention in England about Indian matters by writing to English journals and magazines,

they pray, may prove to be for their country the harbinger of a brighter and a better day. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale said:—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I feel great pleasure in seconding the resolution which stands in my name. During the last three weeks there have been rejoicings and demonstrations throughout the country in connection with Mr. Dadabhai's success in Central Finsbury. We, too, have met this evening to give articulate expression to our feeling of joy and satisfaction. But in this hour of national congratulation we cannot allow ourselves to forget the claims to our cordial gratitude of the several high-souled Englishmen and generous-hearted Englishwomen who supported his candidature during the arduous struggle he so courageously maintained—(cheers)—for nearly six years. In a speech delivered by Mr. Dadabhai at the Ripon Club he asked his audience to act upon a golden precept which is so strikingly exemplified in his remarkable public career. The precept was "Persevere should be our motto, no matter how often we may be disappointed." (Hear, hear.) The observation reminds me of an interesting story which appropriately illustrates the history of Mr. Dadabhai's candidature. Diogenes offered himself as a disciple to Antisthenes. He was refused, but still persisted. The cynic threatened to strike him if he did not depart. "Strike," said Diogenes, "you will not find a stick hard enough to conquer my perseverance." Antisthenes was overcome, and forthwith accepted him as his pupil. Though Mr. Dadabhai's invincible resolution and profound earnestness thus enabled him to vanquish all opposition, and led him to victory, one can easily imagine how at times even his sanguine soul must have experienced a pang of keen disappointment owing to cold indifference or unexpected opposition on the part of those who had promised to support him. It was on occasions like these that the kindly sympathy and encouragement of his English friends sustained him in his resolution to pursue the goal of his lofty and patriotic ambition. (Cheers.) To them our cordial thanks are due. Among the several noble-minded ladies who took warm interest in Mr. Dadabhai, are to be found the names of Mrs. Josephine Butler, Miss Colenso, and Miss Florence Nightingale—that distinguished philanthropist who has done so much by her disinterested exertions to arouse the interest of the people of India and England in the question of sanitary reform. To all of them we owe a deep debt of gratitude. Among the distinguished Englishmen who accorded their sympathy and support to our esteemed countryman there is the revered name of that Viceroy whose memory is enshrined in the hearts of the people of this country and who has immortalized himself in the pages of modern Indian history by his policy of justice, equality, and righteousness. On the eve of his departure from India Lord Ripon told the people of Lahore that he had governed the country, not as a ruler, but as a [illegible] has continued taking the same [illegible] our fare. (Cheers.) Then [illegible] cheers of Mr. Dadabhai [illegible] Lord Reay, who was to [illegible] the righteous was to [illegible] ers)—and also the name [illegible] statesman of his century, [illegible] liberalized the political [illegible] has done not a little to [illegible] (Loud cheers.) The sen[illegible] takes long to recapitulate [illegible] acknowledged. Gentlemen, the [illegible] which we are assembled here to-[illegible] seems but a vista of untold possibilities [illegible] out of place for me to [illegible] this moment. Before the arrival of [illegible] this dominant Western thought and [illegible] already communicated the Promethean [illegible] forms of our national life. It was [illegible] which kindled the spark into a blazing [illegible] (Cheers.) It shall be mine his regime that the dry [illegible] was valley became instinct with life. It was his liberal administration that imparted a powerful impetus to the unifying forces already at work in the country. These beneficent influences, thus strengthened and intensified, have gathered increasing strength year after year, have manifested themselves in various forms of social and political activity, and are destined to play no small part in the moral and intellectual elevation of India. They have awakened the political conscience of the people and kindled in their breasts a keen sense of national unity. With the return of Mr. Dadabhai to Parliament with the help and encouragement of our well-wishers in [illegible] we have, during the last fortnight, realized more fully and vividly than we had ever done before how all of us form an inseparable part of the stately fabric of her Majesty's empire, how we are the subjects of the same sovereign, the co-parceners of the same rights and privileges, linked together by a common destiny and having a common role to enact in history. All thoughtful Englishmen will acknowledge that this is no small step towards the consolidation and unification of England's world-wide empire. Gentlemen, I will tell you presently how the assistance of India's well-wishers is likely to be of very great use to us in another direction. The machinery of Indian government has become so unwieldy and in consequence so slow to move, and the actual work of administration is becoming so increasingly difficult that even a talented, sympathetic, and conscientious administrator scarcely ventures to rise to the level of constructive statesmanship. As years roll on the conviction is gradually growing upon me that the stimulus must come from without even for the purpose of effecting small reforms. Besides there are certain fundamental questions involving administrative changes of a more or less organic character which can only be fought out on the floor of the English House of Commons with the support of our staunch friends in England. But before these triumphs can be achieved, we must awaken the people of England to a sense of their responsibility towards this vast dependency. Mr. Dadabhai's successful candidature has excited unusual interest even in England, and there can be no doubt that a growing band of philantropic Englishmen will in course of time be found willing to work the small lever we have succeeded in fixing there within the last few years. Only let us be prepared to wield with effect our lever here by forgetting like Mr. Dadabhai our sectional and racial differences and by co-perating with one heart and soul with our friends in England. Let the words "loyalty, unity, perseverance and self-sacrifice" be inscribed on our banner, and then we need not despair of our future. (Cheers.) For the kindly and sympathetic interest taken by our English friends in Indian affairs we are one and all thankful to them, and I will now ask you, gentlemen, to join our contrymen in the other parts of the empire in sending our message of heart-felt gratitude to those noble-hearted ladies and gentlemen through whose support and encouragement our much esteemed citizen has been enabled to enter the House of Commons, and to fulfil the noble ideal of the poet who sung

"If thou canst plan a noble deed,
And never flag till it succeed,
Though in the strife thy heart should bleed,
Whatever obstacles control,
Thine hour will come—go on true soul,
Thou'lt win the prize, thou'lt reach the goal."

(Loud Cheers.)

With the permission of the chairman, a Punjabee gentleman here recited verses composed in the Hindustani language in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the electors of Central Finsbury, which he delivered with pathos and actions suiting to the words. The Punjabee gentleman was loudly cheered by the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Damodhur Thakersey Muljee, seconded by the Cazee Sheriff Mohomed Saleh, of Bombay, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the chairman.

At the suggestion of Mr. P. M. Mehta, three cheers were given for her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which were responded to most vociferously, after which the proceedings terminated at about 7 p.m.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Looking to the annual report of our police, I cannot but take the opportunity of expressing publicly my heart-felt thanks to the "Bombay Temperance Society for the immense good it had hitherto done and has been doing to the public. Albeit, I am afraid of being late in offering my thanks, yet it is said that "better late than never." This year the number of drunkards in the police report is less than that of the last year, which doubtless goes to show the great zeal with which the said Society is discharging its duties. I need not say that the Society is sparing any necessary measure to draw a greater number to its side, but at the same time it should be observed that if it were to preach publicly twice or thrice in a month it would win still a better number. I presume the chief members of the Society are willing to convene such public meetings, but owing to the insufficient funds at their disposal they have been prevented from carrying out their object. There are many more persons anxious to join this Society, who are greatly disappointed in not knowing as to where and to whom they should apply. Some proper measures should be adopted to remove this difficulty.—Yours, &c.,

J. K. BYRAMJEE.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Bokhara, Captain C. D. Sams, R.N.R., with the Overland Mails of July 15, arrived in the Bombay harbour at 4-30 o'clock yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Col Hart	Maj B Williams
Mr F L Morgan	Mr Norman de Lang
Mr Wilson	Mr and Mrs F Hutchinson
Mr Fanshaw	Mr and Mrs J McNeil
Mr H B Ward	Capt Cavendish
Mr Maguire	Mr C G H Allen
Mr Palmer	S Mahdi Hasan
Maj C M Western	Mr N Shah
Maj A P Thornton	Mr R Steel
Surg.-Lieut-Col Hendley	Mr Marcus Lock
Mr R A Lamb	Mr Hogarth
Sir H M Plowden	

FROM PORT SAID.

M C J High Cazony	Sebastiano DeMello

FROM ADEN—Mr S S Muro.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 15.

THE COURT.

THE Gaikwar of Baroda with the Maharanee and their sons visited the Queen at Windsor Castle on Tuesday. The Gaikwar remained to dine with her Majesty.

The King of Roumania and the Prince of Hohenzollern took leave of the Queen on Friday, and on Monday they left on their return to Bucharest.

The Prince of Wales went to Portsmouth on Saturday and inspected the new cruiser Melampus, to the command of which his son, the Duke of York, has been appointed.

POLITICAL.

The elections throughout the United Kingdom began on Monday, when 15 candidates were return unopposed. On Tuesday the pollings began and the number of votes given and the smallness of the majorities by which many candidates have been returned are remarkable. In one case, Central Finsbury, an East Indian gentleman, Mr. Naoroji, was elected by a majority of three votes only. Up to midnight the reported results showed a net gain for the Gladstonians, after deducting gains by the Unionists, of 19.

The election proceedings have been marked by some regrettable acts. At Deptford, on Monday, Mr. Darling was violently struck by a stone, and at Cork Mr. W. O'Brien was similarly assaulted, and many meetings have been broken up in disorder.

The Scottish Home Rule Association have addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone stating that, in consequence of the unsatisfactory position he has taken up on that question, they will be unable to support him at the impending election.

The election at Greenock is doubtful, more votes having been recorded than there are electors on the register. The majority in favour of Mr. J. Bruce, Gladstonian, over Sir T. Sutherland, Unionist, was 14.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell, son of the "Liberator," is actively supporting Mr. J. Lowther as a candidate in the Thanet Division of Kent, and, speaking at Ramsgate on Monday, he said that Home Rule would be discussed for Ireland.

IRELAND.

The election contests in Ireland have been marked by very animated scenes. In many places fighting has been the result, of strong language on either side, and some injuries have been sustained.

Mr. Sexton has been defeated in West Belfast, but he is also nominated for another constituency, where he will probably be elected.

Yesterday Mr. J. E. Redmond was elected without opposition at Waterford, and Mr. W. O'Brien for North-East Cork.

The tercentenary of Trinity College, Dublin, has been celebrated this week, and a large number of representatives of British, Colonial, and foreign learned societies have taken part in the proceedings. On Wednesday a considerable number of honorary degrees were conferred upon eminent persons.

GENERAL.

The King of Roumania on Saturday visited several of the London docks. On Sunday his Majesty paid a short visit to Lord Salisbury at Hatfield.

A dinner in celebration of the establishment of the Dominion of Canada was held on Saturday at the Hotel Windsor. Sir C. Tupper presided, and among those present were Lord Knutsford and many distinguished colonial personages.

After three days' exciting play at Lord's, the match between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities ended on Saturday in favour of the first named by five wickets.

The first match of the season between Gentlemen and professionals at cricket was played this week in London, when the cricketers was played this innings and 29 runs. the latter team won by an

The Inman line steamer City of Chicago ran ashore on Friday during a dense fog near the Old Head of Kinsale. Attempts were made to get her off the rocks but failed, and on Wednesday night a heavy gale set in and the vessel has been completely wrecked.

The Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Alderman Evans, visited Cardiff on Friday, and had a popular reception. Addresses were presented, and he will remain in Wales for several days.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Captain Dale, the aeronaut who was killed by a balloon at the Crystal Palace, resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

It is announced that Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C., has been appointed County Court Judge of Shoreditch, in place of Mr. Prentice, Q.C., resigned.

Mr. A. R. Poole has been appointed Deputy Mayor of Bristol in place of the late Mr. Prideaux, J.P.

The death is announced of Mr. Myburgh, Q.C., one of the leading practitioners in the Admiralty Court.

The horses attached to a wagonette at Rhyl on Monday took fright and dashed through a group of children, killing one and injuring four others.

A violent waterspout burst over the village of Langloft, near Driffield, on Monday night. Three cottages were destroyed, farm buildings were damaged, and some cattle were lost.

The German, Wenzel, who is charged with the murder of Sergeant Joyce, a detective, who had arrested him, was examined at the police-court on Tuesday, and was again remanded.

The Gladstonians have gained five seats, all in London, on the day's polling so far as the results are known at present. Their net gain in four days is therefore 19, counting 38 on a division.

The Greek Budget brought in yesterday places the receipts at 100,359,590 and the expenditure at 97,637,000 drachmas, but to cover the previous deficit new taxation of 10,000,000 drachmas will be imposed and a reduction of 7,000,000 drachmas will be made in the army estimates.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Dep.-Surg.-Gen. D. W. Trivonell, Mad. Ret; Capt F. Elms, Mad. Ret.; Hon. and Rev. Courtenay J. Vernon; Rev. Canon Whitley; Rev. Dr. Conder; Mr. P. A. Myburgh, Q.C.; and Mr. Walter Howard.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

NO ILLUSIONS.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—What could have contributed to Dadabhai's sudden success? Partly, no doubt, the support he received at the eleventh hour from the Liberal leaders amongst whom we do not count Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Josephine Butler. These are friends always of what is good and true in politics as in other spheres of activity. Amongst the former we have Mr. Gladstone authorizing his Private Secretary to say how pleased he is at Mr. Dadabhai's improved prospects. Then, we have the hearty Sir Charles Russell, the earnest Lord Ripon, the coy hard-headed Lord Rosebery, the honest warm-hearted Lord Aberdeen, the circumspect and sincere Lord Reay. There is nothing to wonder at in their support of our representative. But it is neither the quality nor the amount of this support to which Mr. Dadabhai's success is mainly due. What is the secret of it, then? It is Mr. Dadabhai's own perseverance and his faith. We are grateful to the leaders and the managers of the party alike, next to the electors. But it would be falsifying history to say that the managers rallied round their Indian candidate, at last, out of love for him or for India. They wanted the "seat," not the "man," and cared not what became of the latter, backed up though he had been with all the pledges and promises that a Party could make. In the nick of time, however, they saw that only one man could wrest the seat for them; and they set themselves loyally to win through the man whom they had thought it quite within their rights to discard, to humiliate, and to oppose. We know not what code of honour guides the keepers of the political conscience of England, or, for that matter, of India. Evidently, it is not the simple unwritten law allowing every man his due, be he weak or strong, in trouble or in triumph.

Has it been otherwise in India than in England? How few amongst his own people stood by the veteran struggler, out of the thousands who are now crowing over his triumph?—we refer here only to the educated classes, to the politicians of India, to Mr. Dadabhai's friends and admirers. Not five as many years ago, not so late as two years ago. Only a few brief weeks before his victory we were all discussing the dead certainty of his defeat. The event, infinitely more valuable in its moral than its political aspect, is worthy of national rejoicings. But it has its dark side, too. It strikes one dumb with the force of the hideous truism, 'nothing succeeds like success.'

Sir W. Wedderburn's ill-success is both a surprise and a disappointment. We believe the regret amongst our people on this account is as keen as is the satisfaction on account of Mr. Dadabhai's success.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE establishment of a Pasteur Institute at Poona may now be considered certain, says a contemporary. The gift of a lakh of rupees for the purpose by a native gentleman has simplified matters. Rs. 10,000 only will be spent as an initial outlay, leaving the interest on Rs. 90,000 as an endowment fund. The Secretary of State has just sanctioned the appointment of a medical officer to take charge of the Institute, the only provision being that it shall not involve any addition to the Indian Medical Service.

THE suit brought by the owner of the pattimar Sooltani to recover Rs. 10,000 damages from the owner of the steamship Deccan, for running down the pattimar at the Prince's Dock channel, on the night of the 31st October last, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court on Saturday last. Several more witnesses were examined on behalf of the defendant, after which Mr. Rivett-Carnac addressed the Court in reply on behalf of the plaintiff, but had not concluded his remarks when the Court adjourned until this morning.

THERE is a good deal of sickness prevailing in the 26th Madras Infantry at Secunderabad. Hospital accommodation not meeting the demands made upon it a number of patients are under treatment in tents. Last year this Regiment was equally unfortunate.

FORT SANDEMAN, Loralai, Goons, and Sehore will be included with Bengal for inspection in army signalling, and the rest of Beluchistan, Rajputana and Hyderabad with Madras, Bombay and Burma.

MEDICAL officers in charge of cantonment hospitals have been instructed that every case applying for relief should be treated as far as possible.

SANCTION has been accorded to the grant of a free passage from Rangoon to India and back to families accompanying native officers and men on medical certificate.

THE issue has been sanctioned of twenty condemned Martini-Henry rifles to every native regiment for the instruction of recruits.

MR. GLADSTONE, Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, has undertaken an experiment which will be watched with interest. Grass has been extensively sown on the hill sides on the northern boundary of the district, with the object of diminishing the washing away of the soil during heavy rain and lessening the violence of the floods which during recent years has caused much damage in certain parts of the district.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an additional professor for the Lahore Medical College. This will make no difference in the strength of the present staff, because for the last nine months or so Dr. Murray has been acting in anticipation of the sanction just received. Even now, the professional staff of this College is much below that of similar institutions at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and considerably out of proportion as far as teaching and hospital duties are concerned.

THE radical candidate for North Kensington, we learn by the mail, was unconsciously humorous in one of his rather vapid speeches. He said that his opponent Mr. Sharpe was an Anglo-Indian, and "they all knew what that meant." The audience evidently did, but probably in the same vague sort of way as the Irish hag understood O'Connell, when he hissed out that she was an isosceles triangle. As for Mr. Frye, whatever he may know about Anglo-Indians—and a retail grocer, though in a large way, would hardly know much—his notions about India are too absurd for anything. It must have been positively side-splitting to hear him declare, with every appearance of deep conviction, that the result of that particular contest was being watched "with deep concern" by 285,000,000 in India. Such *naivete* will take a deal of beating, but it is quite characteristic of that section of the Radical party which professes to interest itself in Indian affairs.

A BOY, said to be aged four years, is being exhibited in Hyderabad, who possesses a healthy body and face, talks well, but is no bigger than a couple of spans in height.

ONE of the principal followers of Sirdar Ayub Khan was shot dead while praying in the mosque, on the night of the 18th instant, at Rawalpindi, by some person not yet traced. The event cast a gloom over the merriment on the occasion of another marriage of Ayub Khan, which took place on Sunday.

WE regret to have to announce the death of the Begum of the Nawab Imad Jung (Mahammed Siddik) popular Chief Justice of Hyderabad, writes the *Deccan Budget*. This melancholy event occurred on the night of Thursday, the 14th inst., at his bungalow opposite Rumbolds Kotee. The deceased lady had been ailing for some time. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved husband, and the funeral cortege was attended by almost all the officials present at head-quarters and by a large concourse of relatives and friends.

The [illegible] evidence, death of the bunnias may be taken as [illegible] the body and efforts of the Government to prevent [illegible] usurious contracting loans at excessive [illegible] Central Provinces meeting with some success in the [illegible] near Jamners. In the Bhandara District the pressure is bearing [illegible] are reported to be bringing [illegible] their supplying the people, with a view to prevent [illegible] are threatening to Government for loans, and anyone who takes [illegible] advances in future to would be an excellent [illegible] loan from Government. It [illegible] the people who result if the agitation action into the hands of the Government.

THE South Indian Railway [illegible] week ending 25th June, was traffic receipts for the [illegible] Rs. 77,953-4-5, and for goods for passengers, &c., [illegible] making altogether is. 1,43,851 [illegible] &c., Rs. 65,559-5-1 [illegible] receipt per mile of Rs. 129 [illegible] 9-6, or an average [illegible] corresponding week in 1891, [illegible] 2. During these [illegible] Rs. 154,536-3-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 171-8-3.

THE *Morning Post* writes:—"It is said that the English Haji, Abdul Rahman, who has been living at Dacca on Islam, is son of the [illegible] Justice Wilson, of the Calcutta High Court."

MISS VALERIE VAN TASSEL, the lady [illegible] has arrived in Bangalore and [illegible] balloon ascent and parachute [illegible]

A COMPLAINT reaches the Lahore papers from Simla to the effect that when [illegible] necessary outside the Town Hall, lights should be placed there to indicate the whereabouts of the ropes. On the night of the dance given by members of the U. S. Club [illegible] by the way, though many were [illegible] weather—an unlucky equestrian got entangled in the ropes; the frightened horse reared and backed to the edge of the khud, throwing [illegible] the railing, which broke and let him [illegible] drop of 25 feet down the khud. That he was not killed and no limbs were even broken seems little less than a miracle. Many of the [illegible] ments are so excellent in Simla that we [illegible] the necessity for lights on such [illegible] to be pointed out.

WATER was struck at the [illegible] in front of the railway station at Pond[illegible] day last after less than two months' [illegible] cost of the boring is not expected to [illegible] The work has been done at the [illegible] Latchoumanassawmy Chettiar, who [illegible] a basin and fountain for supplying [illegible] passengers with an unfailing supply of [illegible] ing water.

JUDGMENT has been given in Cairo in the [illegible] for libel brought by Dr. Milton, of the Kasr [illegible] Hospital, against the French journal *Bosphore* which published a violent attack on the [illegible] doctors and surgeons connected with the hospital. The court awarded the plaintiff £1,000 damages and ordered the insertion of the judgment in the *Bosphore* and two other papers.

THE Commander-in-Chief, in noticing the results of the musketry course for the past season, states that the British Army has fully maintained its position, whilst in the native army a considerable advanced is again discernible. Some important remarks are made relative to British Corps. Individual marksmanship has reached a very satisfactory standard in the majority of regiments, but the advance made in musketry drill, which is the foundation of good fire discipline, is disappointing. The impetus given to fire direction, control and discipline during the three previous seasons seems latterly to have lost a great part of its energy, and His Excellency holds that no time must be lost in acquiring and maintaining a very high standard of efficiency in this essential branch of musketry instruction. The attention of commanding officers is specially called to this. Native corps show more and more the good results of close and constant supervision by British officers, and of the very careful preliminary training generally imparted to recruits. Fire discipline, on the whole, is quite satisfactory, showing a considerable advance in the results obtained in any previous season. As regards the figure of merit, the 2nd, 1st and 7th Dragoon Guards stand in the order named in the British Cavalry; the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, the Royal Sussex and the Derbyshire Regiments in British Infantry; the 4th Bombay Cavalry, the 2nd Madras Lancers, and the 14th Bengal Lancers in Native Cavalry, armed with Martinis; the 30th Punjab Infantry, the 23rd Pioneers and the 7th Bombay Infantry in Native Infantry, also armed with Martinis.

LORD JUSTICE FRY'S retirement was entirely unexpected, writes the legal correspondent of the *Globe*. He has left the bench in the plentitude of his intellectual power. Up to his last hour in the Court of Appeal his vast legal learning, his unrivalled quickness in grasping facts, and his remarkable perspicuity were as evident as ever. He has deserted the law for science and literature, and the remainder of his life, unless he occasionally performs judicial duties in a higher sphere, will be devoted to these pursuits, in which, throughout his busy career, he has taken a deep interest. The appointment of Mr. Justice A. L. Smith as Sir Edward Fry's successor has been more generally criticised than any other of Lord Halsbury's appointments. The objection is impersonal. The Court of Appeal has always consisted of three common law and three equity judges. Now the only representatives of equity are Lord Justices Lindley and Kay. On this ground it is thought that Mr. Justice Chitty should have received the appointment at any rate, that an equity judge should have been followed by another.

VISITORS at the Paris Exposition of 1889 will well remember, *Engineering* writes, the arrangement of overhead cranes fitted with seats, in that manner affording an excellent method of enabling a person to see the general arrangement of the exhibits in Machinery Hall, and after this time could look up details at leisure. This same method is to be carried out on a much larger scale at the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago. Four of the principal makers of travelling cranes are to place cranes in such a manner that passengers can be carried over Machinery Hall and obtain a bird's-eye view of the exhibit. The length of course run by each crane will be 1,400ft. and the cranes will all be operated by electricity, and travel at the rate of 300 ft. to 500 ft. a minute if the latter speed is required. The purpose of these cranes is not, however, entirely for a matter of pleasure as they will be installed in the fall of 1892 and used in placing the exhibits. Then the trolleys will be removed from the cranes while they are in use for passengers, and after the conclusion of the Exhibition the exhibits will be removed by the help of these same cranes.

AT the Vienna Exhibition a day was devoted to English music. A Vienna correspondent writes:—Mr. Frederic H. Cowen in person conducted the Symphony Orchestra of the Exhibition, which gave two of his symphonies and the ballet suite, "The Language of Flowers. The correspondent writes:—The English composer scored a great success with the Vienna public, who had already once heard his "Scandinavian Concerto." The programme opened with this concerto, each part of which was heartily applauded—the second part, especially with its sad melodies, which the composer gives as the expression of a summer night on the fjord. The second number was the symphony in F major composed in 1887 and dedicated to Dr. Hans Richter. Its first part with the powerful instrumentation called forth heartiest applause. The great success of the afternoon, however, was the ballet suite. Mr. Cowen could not have made a happier choice than by giving this refined dance-music to a public so fully qualified to appreciate it. Especially the graceful gavotte called forth a storm of applause, and was encored. Mr. Cowen proved a first rate conductor, and succeeded in making the Exhibition orchestra, which is certainly excellent, understand and translate his finest colouring.

A CIRCULAR was distributed at Covent Garden in regard to the projected autumnal season of Wagner's operas in English, to which we have already referred. It seems that Sir Augustus Harris has consented to carry out the proposal submitted to him, and to give a minimum of sixteen performances provided that a guarantee fund of £5,000 be subscribed to secure the season from pecuniary loss. £1,000 has been underwitten by Lord Dysart and the manager himself, and £800 by others, and the appeal is now made to the general public to guarantee £3,200 more. If there be any real desire on the part of musical amateurs to hear Wagner's works in English, the guarantee should soon be filled. That opera-goers are willing to support and patronise Wagner's operas in the original German is proved by the fact that the German Opera Company now draw to Covent Garden an average of £1,000 every night they play. It may be added that the operas promised should the autumn season take place, are "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan," and "Die Walkure," with a probability also of "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser."

THE Law Lords have unanimously rejected the petition of Mr. Chetwood-Aiken to be acknowledged as Baron de Wahull. To the lay mind the claim seemed, on the face of it, absurd, considering that for about six hundred years no Lord de Wahull has ever sat in Parliament, which is tantamount to saying that no Lord de Wahull has ever sat in Parliament at all. To the dry, legal mind, however, the question was full of interest, for the action of the Plantagenet Kings has not altogether spent its force, if only the proof is clear at the outset. Happily the Law Lords have begun at the beginning, and have found that the claimant has failed to prove that there was any such creation of any such Baron de Wahull, as he alleges. This decision is satisfactory, for there are other people who still go about under the delusion that if everybody had their rights they would have seats in the House of Lords. We have been acquainted with more than one such person. The curious thing about these ancient peerage claims is that there is no Statute of Limitations. Once let them be allowed to have existed in the mediæval times, and there is no getting rid of them, no matter how long they have been in abeyance, if only the pedigree is perfect.

THE [illegible] day Hanneman's Circus, at Shanghai, was [illegible] tent caught fire. The Chinese attendants who had been left in charge became panic-stricken [illegible] and cage of the menagerie, the [illegible] and the beautiful leopard met [illegible] struggle was one never to [illegible] enough to [illegible] teeth in the [illegible] fierce and [illegible] fulness of [illegible] excited; [illegible] antically [illegible] terrified [illegible] their [illegible] the [illegible] their [illegible] er, [illegible]

LORD HARRIS, THE PRESS, AND THE BOMBAY MHOWRA BILL.

IT was satisfactory to hear from a recent utterance of Lord Harris that he respects the public opinion which finds expression through various channels, and specially through a press, "which is, upon many questions, thoroughly impartial, and in the majority of cases extremely well-conducted." To expect less from Lord Harris would be an obvious injustice to an English gentlemen whose instinctive love of fair play has had peculiarly favourable opportunities for development, who has held office under an English Cabinet, and cannot have failed to reap the benefit of the invigorating atmosphere of publicity by which the strife of party government is surrounded. Such a training does not lead to indifference to advantage of public discussion of matters which concern the public. Inordinate love of secrecy should be left to self-distrusting mediocrity, which revels in exuberant details about the quantity of blue-black ink and J pens which high officials may be permitted to consume, but withholds information regarding vital points of administration, because minds which are accustomed to grope in the dark resent the demands of an inquisitive public for light. It would be to their own advantage if more heads of Governments could be brought to see that the success of a public career is more than half-insured when once a character for straightforward dealing, and honest love of fair play combined with a desire to court publicity, is established. Such a disposition commands the respect of the whole community without distinction of race. It also wins for such a ruler the good will of his own countrymen. It thus brings a greater reward than the self-interested allegiance of official subordinates. For it brings in its train immunity from blame for errors and miscarriages, which under such an administration become naturally attributed to the unwise counsels of coadjutors and the trickeries of self-seeking officials. Lord Harris is on much weaker ground when he gives, as a reason for attaching less weight to the press in India, his view that in consequence of the absence of seperate parties in the State and a press representation attached to each party, an Indian Government is deprived of that consistent support which a party press would give to its proposals, and therefore press criticism in this country differs from press criticism at home, where, if unanimous, it would at once kill a bill. This argument involves a mistaken conception of the constitution of the Legislative Councils in India, and of the functions of the press. It has been declared by authority that an official majority is maintained in these councils for the express purpose of giving to the Government a preponderant vote in matters of legislation. In a legislative body thus constituted, some of the official members who have had no hand in formulating the legislative proposals embodied in a bill, may approach the debate on its merits with open minds. But it is on only very exceptional occasions that such members can vote according to their individual convictions against the principle of a measure introduced by the Executive. Public discussion may convince their judgments, and may strengthen their hands outside the Council chamber of the Legislature. But it cannot influence their votes. Legislative measures are incubated in secrecy after the official reports and opinions of subordinate administrators have been pigeon-holed for a season. The subject is introduced to public notice after the policy of the Executive has been settled, and has finally found expression in the section of some new bill. It is then too late to expect any servant of the Government to come forward with hostile criticism. Even if he did not consider such action unseemly, he would deem it indiscreet. For "if he touches the true grievance, there is dang er that he may come near to persons of weight and consequence, who will be rather exasperated at the discovery of their errors than thankful for the occasion of correcting them." And it is too early to expect sound criticism from the native community, though the laws affect them most. For the members of that community are accustomed by long habit to leave the affairs of the Government in the hands of their Governors, and in general reserve their comments till the shoe pinches, that is still after the Act is passed. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act may be taken as an illustration. Lord Dufferin blemished a brilliant reputation by attending to inaugurate an impossible scheme of representative institutions in Egypt at the dictate of a Gladstonian Cabinet; Sir Raymond West damaged a mediocre reputation by affecting to ignore the prescient opposition of the English press in India, which would have supported him if he had washed his hands of an impracticable measure. The native press which presumably reflects the opinions of persons conversant with the details of native domestic life, preserved a silence which was commented upon at the time, and now, after an interval of over two years, is ridiculing this very act in contemptuous pharses.

Meanwhile, it is pretty evident, from the critisms which have since appeared, that Lord Harris struck a discordant note by his qualified profession of faith in the benefits of public criticism of the Executive in India. The support given in this country to the Government by the English Press is strong, consistent and discreet. It is in some instances more pronounced than would otherwise be the case, because the bias of the native journals is the other way. One of the reasons why the latter papers lean towards adverse, or unnecessarily severe criticism is, that under any system of administration there always exist a sufficient number of malcontents to make a hero of the determined opponent of constituted authority, by adding popularity to unmerited notoriety which such antagonizers. There are other reasons, which need not be analysed, that make hostile public criticism (an imported luxury, by the way) congenial to the taste of the class to whom these journals appeal. When, therefore, a Presidency Governor discovers reasons for setting at naught the unanimous opposition in non-official quarters, to a measure pushed through his Legislative Council, those reasons deserve careful consideration. For such a matter is one of more than passing interest to every section of the community. The Mhowra Bill may present an object lesson in the unpopularity, deserved or undeserved, of the Abkari administration with which Sir Charles Pritchard's name has come to be associated; but there are other issues involved in the disregard of unmistakable opposition to a new law. One of the most serious dangers attending such disregard is that legislation once completed is not undone, if mischievous, until long after the mischief has declared itself. For the "amour propre" of the executive prevents a blunder from being admitted, and discounts the lesson of experience until repeated assaults effect a breach in the walls of official apathy. Legislation in this country may be compared to the publication of nuptial banns by the ecclesiastical authority which has the power to perform the proposed ceremony of marriage. The first, second, and third readings of a bill form an invitation to critics to come forward with any valid objections. Such objection, though publicly made, are addressed to the ear of constituted authority. And just as a clergyman will do well to postpone or abandon a ceremony of marriage, if a valid objection is established in the vestry-room so the Executive authority does well to ponder in the inner chambers of the Government on the validity of objections taken to projects of legislation. The clergyman, having authority to stop a marriage, does not issue the whole congregation to discuss the objection. It suffices for him to deal with those who have forbidden the banns, and for that purpose he invites them into the vestry-room. So, too, the Executive having the fate of a bill in its keeping, should settle matters with those members of the public who have come forward to object, and cannot safely ignore their arguments because the general public, which may rightly or wrongly feel little concern, has naught to say. Nevertheless, if the head of a Government incurs a great responsibility by preferring to act on his own judgment, still if, having weighed all things and proved all things, he remains unconvinced by the arguments of hostile critics, he cannot be said to be indifferent to public opinion. If he happen to be in the right, the greater should be his need of praise when the time arrives for judging results.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

The "Bombay Diocesan Record" gives the following list of changes during the past quarter:—

The Rev. G. H. Lewis, B. A., Chaplain of Deesa and Abu, has been granted one year's furlough to Europe from the 6th June 1892.

The Rev. E. S. Hall, M. A., Coaplain of Colaba, has been granted two years' furlough to Europe from the 7th May 1892.

The Rev. C. E. C. de Coetlogon, M. A., has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Colaba.

The Rev. P. R. Harrison, officiating at Kirkee, reverted to his substantive appointment as Chapiain of Ghorpuri.

The Rev. L. M. Haslope, M. A., has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Kirkee.

The Rev. W. R H Pughe, M. A., has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment,' vice the Rev. A. G. Cane retired.

Three months' privilege leave has been granted to the Rev. F. N. Hill, M. A., Acting Senior Presidency Chaplain, from the 27th May 1892.

The Rev. A. York Browne, M. A., Acting Garrison Chaplain has been appointed to officiate as Acting Senior Presidency Chaplain, until the return of the Rev. F. N. Hill from leave.

The Rev. C. Mayhew has been appointed to officiate as Garrison Chaplain until such time as furlough shall be admissible to the Rev. G. H. Lewis.

The Rev. W. R. H. Pughe, M.A, reported his arrival in Bombay on the afternoon of the 4th June 1892.

The Rev. C. Mayhew, Acting Garrison Chaplain, has been appointed Chaplain of Deesa and Abu, vice the Rev. G. H. Lewis on furlough.

The Rev. W. R. H. Pughe to do duty as Garrison Chaplain at the presidency, as a temperary measure from date of departure of the Rev. C. Mayhew.

The Rev. A. W. Baynham, M. A., on return from privilage leave has been appointed Chapiain of Satara with Mahableshwar for the usual period of two years. The following appointments were made consequent upon this change:—The Rev. W. E. Scott, M.A., Acting Archdeacon, to revert to Bombay, to officiate at all Saint's Church Malabar Hill. The Rev. W. Wingate, M.A., confirmed as Chaplan of Deolali, and the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M.A., confirmed as Chaplain of Ahmednagar.

The Rev. G. Gothard, M.A. Chaplain of St. Pauls Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the date of his availing himself of it after the 4th August. 1892.

The Rev. W. R. H. Pughe, M.A., is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, during the absence of the Rev. G. Gothard.

LORD ROBERTS AND SMOKELESS POWDER.

CAPTAIN H. V. COX, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, delivered a lecture on Thursday, at the United Service Institution, on the "Magazine rifles of European armies and their probable effect in combination with smokeless powder upon tactics." Lord Roberts presided, and the Viceroy was present. The Commander-in-Chief, in his opening remarks, said:—

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—In introducing Captain Cox to you, I will, with your permission, say a few words on the subject of the lecture with which he is about to favour us. As you are doubtless aware, the fighting efficiency of infantry depends on its being able to pour an accurate and well-directed fire, and at the decisive moment of a conflict an extremely rapid fire, on the force to which it is opposed. The Magazine rifle, therefore, should enable a soldier to carry out this duty with much greater certainty and destructive effect than heretofore, provided only that he has been thoroughly trained in peace time to use it effectively. It must be remembered that the more perfect the tool, the more skill is required from the workman who uses it; and unless fire discipline is most carefully inculcated and enforced, the rapidity of fire which the Magazine rifle admits of will undoubtedly lead to a waste of ammunition. Even when the Magazine is not in use, the much longer range of the new weapon will rather tend to a similar result. The temptation to resort to

AMIN KHAN AND THE KUKI KHELS.

THE life of a freelance on the North-West Frontier is exciting, if not edifying, as one may see from a glance at the record of Amin Khan, whose recent exploit caused some stir in the Khyber. Amin Khan comes of a family that is notorious, even among the treacherous tribesmen along the Peshawar border. His father, Abdulla Nur, was for many years a prominent figure among the Kuki Khels near Jamrud. So far back as 1857, he paid some Farid Khels, Rs. 1,000, to kill his cousin, and then married the mother and widow of the murdered man. He thus became a Malik or headman, and he was in this position in 1878, when war was declared against Shere Ali. He sided with the Afghans, and it was not until September, 1879, that he "came in" to our political officers. He had by that time learned from the Amir Yakub Khan himself that he had nothing more to expect from Kabul. In 1880 he caused to be murdered his young cousin, Malik Kadir, who had acted as one of the Kuki Khel representatives during the period Abdulla Nur was at open enmity with the British Government. It was a most treacherous deed, as the old man had faithfully promised his relative that his life would be safe if he came to stay in his village. By one of those curious pieces of flabby frontier policy, which were only too common at the time, Abdulla Nur, after the Afghan war, was rewarded with a grant of Rs. 150 per month for life, on account of his "service" in the Khyber. Inasmuch as he had been hostile to the Government all his life, he must have been agreeably surprised at this reward. In 1880, when he was bordering on eighty years of age, this border ruffian induced his son Amin Khan and three of his associates to murder one Nurulla and his three sons. The crime was committed in cold blood at Jam, without any reasonable pretext, for Nurulla had faithfully served his Malik. This was his last act of treachery, for the day after he had sworn before the assembled tribesmen over Nurulla's grave that he was innocent of the poor old man's death, he himself was shot down.

Abdulla Nur left behind him four sons, Hyder, Amin, Zaman and Adam. The first named was born to him by the mother of the man he had caused to be murdered in 1857, the others by the widow of his victim. Amin Khan was selected by the Kuki Khels as their tribal representative, and he claimed the grant which his father had received from the Government. This was refused, and he at once began to show his teeth. In the spring of 1885 he threatened to fire on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who proposed visiting Ali Musjid, if he did not get the above allowance. The result was a severe warning given to the Kuki Khel tribe at a public durbar held at Peshawar. But this had no effect on Amin Khan, who, a few days later, was doing his best to prevent his tribe from coming into Peshawar for their allowances. In this he failed. The next five years were passed by him in constant feuds with his tribesmen, who finally refused to acknowledge him as their Malik, or to take their allowances from him; whilst he on his part did everything in his power to stir up the mullahs in Tirah against the British Government, and to induce his clan and the other Afridi tribes to go over to Amir Abdur Rahman. During March 1890 he collected 200 men with a flag near Fort Jamrud, and paraded them in a defiant manner in front of the garrison, and next day tried to stop the caravan. For this a jirga of the Kheber Maliks fined him Rs. 2,000, and decided that the tribal allowance should be paid direct to the tribe. In 1891 he declined to come in for his allowance, and spent the summer in urging the Afridis to attack the troops in the Samana Range. In May of this year he accepted half the Maliki allowances, the tribesmen were paid their shares, and everything went on quietly, although at one time matters looked troublesome. The reason of it was this. Zaman Khan, second brother of Amin Khan, has been for some years in the service of the Amir under his Sipah Salar (Commander-in-Chief) at Kahi. There is undoubted proof that Gholam Hyder Khan used the brothers to create disturbances between Jamrud and Ali Masjid, and no doubt the younger brother puffed up Amin Khan's powers to an absurd height. When Amin Khan was rebuffed in 1890, the Sipah Salar taunted Zaman Khan about the affair, and this was not forgotton. At the end of last April, Zaman was with the Sipah Salar at Asmar. He got leave to quit his camp, received Rs. 3,000, and went off to Tirah there to excite the Afridis against the Government. He suddenly appeared with 100 men near Peshawar, but his attempted raid failed. The two brothers then went again to Tirah, journeying from house to house and soliciting the aid of the tribesmen. They made friends with the local *mullahs*, and these "pestilent priests" took up his cause in return for the money given to them. By violence and open threats the brothers induced the Kuki Khels to afford him unwilling support, declaring that their houses would be burned if they refused to carry out the orders of *mullahs*. The Amir's emissaries also had a finger in the pie, promising aid in money and arms. The result was that a band of raiders cut the telegraph wire between Jamrud and Peshawar on the night of the 29th May, and a party of the same gang made an attack on two men of the Khyber Rifles, the same night as they were carrying the mail bags to Ali Masjid. They secured a rifle, but had one of their own party wounded. In the early morning of the 18th June, an attempt to cut the telegraph wire was detected, and shots were fired at the Khyber Rifle lines at Jamrud. On the 30th ultimo, Amin Khan, with about 400 men, arrived at China in the Bazaar Valley. We know what followed, and how a Fort in the Khyber was unsuccessfully attacked. More will be heard of Amin Khan probably; though he has retreated for the moment.—*Pioneer.*

THE FLOODS IN LOWER BENGAL.

LEAVING Parbattipur on the morning of the 18th, I landed at Kaunia on the same afternoon, and had the pleasure of putting up at the Railway Dak Bungalow till the following morning. The shelter was of the scantiest, as were the supplies, whisky being conspicuous by its absence, and this rather told on a man, who had been drenched for three consecutive days. On my applying to the khansamah he informed me that the "Boss" had gone to Calcutta for stores, and would turn up next day. I learned afterwards from a local resident that this was a continuation of the same old game, and was told that had I asked for a peg I would have got it, as the latter pays far better than the sale of a whole bottle.

On the morning of the 19th instant I left Kaunia for Teesta Ghat, crossing the latter stream in the Fox. The Teesta shows unmistakable signs of another considerable rise, though the water is not at present as high as it has been, but gives every promise of beating the record, should it continue as at present. The present record is within six inches of the Kauni a bank, and this is considered phenomenal even by the "oldest inhabitant." Leaving Teesta by train, after a short run, we reached the Bohalia Bridge, locally known as "No. 8." The centre piers of this structure have sunk something like six feet, and the surface planking has only been kept up by an ingenious system of sleeper packing adopted by the Engineering Department; but even this has has only made the bridge sufficiently stable for foot passengers to cross. The train from the Teesta can run only to the south side of this bridge, passengers and luggage being crossed over by coolies, where they are loaded into another train on the opposite side. From this end of the bridge we were trained to Kurigram, at which place we found the I. G. S. N Co.'s steamer Gannet awaiting us. The railway authorities having found it necessary to utilize the steamer services as far as this, owing to five unsurpassable breaks in the mile and a-half between Kurigram and the right bank of the Dharla river. By the courtesy of the railway officials who accompanied the train, I was enabled to personally inspect the different breaches, and found them worse on this section than at Dinagepur; those here ranging from fifty to two hundred and fifty feet, and some of them being impassable, while the others were rather shaky switch backing. This means your being shot across an opening of 250 feet, with a drop of nearly 16 feet, on a trolly over rails held together by sleepers and fish-plates, with water of a vague depth below you! This is sensational, but at the same time not quite comfortable, especially when the trolly cants over at an awkward angle.

Having requisitioned a crazy sort of craft, which after a due amount of bailing was made floatable, we embarked on a rather perilous expedition across the Dharla, which was then about a mile in width, and running at the rate of about ten miles an hour. After getting about half way across, we found that the leaks had again broken out, and we had a lively time of it, shifting about for dry places. We eventually reached the opposite bank, several miles below where we started from, and here our real troubles began, for that the travelling on the other bank had been quite through a bed of roses. We were rather promptly and forcibly ejected, not on *terra firma*, but on some soft slush, which made a very prominent landmark in the vicinity of the knees of our trousers. Wading through a long and weary couple of miles of this, we eventually pulled up at a nondescript sort of engine-shed, which appeared to be absolutely deserted. This was not nearly good enough, so we started for Jattrapur, and had much of the experiences of an "old tom out on the tiles," as the trolly could not cross the Dharla, and we had to skip from sleeper to sleeper to keep ourselves from sinking knee-deep in soft sand. *En route* we came across the Jattrapur train, which had been drawn up to the highest point between Dharla and Jattrapur to prevent its being submerged. Though dry when we saw it, it showed unmistakable signs of having had a wet time of it. Beyond the point where we saw the train, the railway embankment had been washed away for a distance of about fifty feet. The Engineers had been here as well as elsewhere, and had given a very good account by all indications, of their presence, and although further rises are considered imminent, there is no doubt that the present efficient local staff will be fully competent to cope with any emergencies which may arise.—*Englishman.*

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered....	34	69	27	89	28	88	29	58
Saturday, July 23.....	0	00	0	01	0	01	0	03
Sunday, July 24.....	0	41	0	31	0	29	0	01
Total..	35	10	28	21	29	21	29	71
Total fall to 24th July, 1891	52	36	41	78	40	55	35	50
Total fall to 24th July, 1890	51	20	57	80	53	98	41	43

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st July to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st July to date.
Delhi	29·528	S E	4	87·1	79·1	89	...	4·93	−6·28
Agra	29·529	S E	4	91·1	79·9	91	0·03	4·70	−6·83
Cawnpore..	29·526	W	4	88·0	76·1	94	0·09	12·90	...
Allahabad..	29·448	N NW	6	81·5	76·3	93	2·30	17·03	+1·42
Jhansi	29·507	N E	2	89·4	78·2	91	0·25	13·68	−0·02
Jacobabad..	29·495	E	7	115·1	82·6	71	...	1·72	+0·74
Karachi....	29·438	W S W	16	90·0	82·2	87	...	9·10	+2·77
Ajmere	29·537	W	12	90·7	77·6	67	...	3·00	−5·99
Deesa	29·538	S S E	27	98·3	79·7	69	...	8·70	−0·78
Rajkot	29·518	W S W	23	93·9	79·5	81	...	9·30	−6·49
Veraval....	29·500	W S W	10	87·0	80·7	85	...	7·38	...
Neemuch ..	29·578	W S W	19	89·8	74·6	73	...	7·74	−3·54
Indore.....	29·54	W S W	10	84·5	69·1	83	...	10·35	−4·27
Saugor	29·517	W	7	85·3	74·6	91	...	17·20	+0·38
Jubbulpore.	29·515	W	4	82·9	74·6	93	0·15	25·26	−4·78
Hoshangabad	29·591	S W	7	85·3	75·7	89	0·20	17·90	−5·41
Khandwa..	29·593	W	11	81·2	77·3	75	0·17	12·02	−1·93
Raipur	29·497	W S W	18	79·5	73·6	99	1·52	20·74	+1·10
Nagpur	29·573	W	10	82·8	75·9	89	0·20	15·15	−7·57
Amraoti....	29·591	W	11	82·8	73·3	75	...	16·78	+0·44
Akola.....	29·615	N W	8	86·0	74·7	78	...	19·55	+4·24
Surat	29·594	S W	F	87·0	78·1	91	0·08	33·06	+12·41
Malegaon..	29·647	W S W	14	84·9	76·1	63	0·02	7·18	−2·46
Bombay ..	29·96	W S W	19	83·8	79·6	85	0·11	29·60	−14·52
Poona.....	29·62	W S W	25	81·6	72·4	71	...	17·51	+7·75
Sholapur ..	29·680	W S W	18	82·2	72·5	65	...	9·43	+0·27
Ratnagiri..	29·59	S S W	17	82·9	78·3	91	0·20	62·27	+2·98
Belgaum ..	29·753	W N W	7	74·3	67·3	92	0·28	21·91	+1·98
Goa	29·800	N W	12	84·1	77·4	87	0·52	56·52	...
Karwar	29·85	S W	6	82·7	74·2	83	0·46	38·75	+0·53
Mangalore..	29·54	W	2	84·3	75·4	91	0·38	42·44	−22·16
Calicut	29·870	Calm.	6	81·2	72·2	97	0·71	53·99	−3·55
Cochin	29·900	W	M	82·2	72·7	84	0·08	50·18	+2·91
Bangalore..	29·823	W S W	13	82·2	66·0	81	..	6·32	+0·28
Secundera bad	29·680	W	21	89·1	72·4	71	...	10·12	−0·51
Masulipatm..	29·651	W N W	19	94·6	76·1	77	0·45	11·86	+2·13
Bellary	29·722	W	22	89·4	70·1	63	...	6·26	+3·29
Cuddapah..	29·740	W N W	...	95·6	78·9	67	0·09	12·12	+6·43
Madras	29·735	S W	9	98·3	75·7	75	0·80	8·68	+3·31
Coimbatore.	29·816	W	7	84·9	69·8	84	0·18	3·06	+0·41
Trichinopoly	29·780	W	13	93·0	77·8	57	...	3·81	+1·06
Negapatam.	29·765	W N W	5	95·0	77·2	58	...	3·56	+0·75
Colombo ...	29·905	W S W	13	85·5	78·0	81	0·10	7·58	−5·76

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

* Exclusive of the rainfall on the 21st July 1892.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·07 (36·33); E. G. H. = 0·01 (28·84); G. T. H = 0·01 (27·93); C. P. = 0·11 (29·60).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased in all districts except ocally at Jubulpore and Coimbatore, where a slight fall has taken place. Highest readings continue to be recorded in Ceylon, while lowest readings obtain in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to steep. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere. Winds are south-easterly at Delhi, Agra and Deesa, easterly to north-easterly at Jhansi and Jacobabad, north-westerly at Allahabad, Belgaum, Muslipatam, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and westerly to south-westerly in other places. The force has been strong in many places. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Rajkot, 26 at Khandwa, 24 at Bellary and Deesa, 22 at Secunderabad, 20 at Neemuch, 18 at Ajmere and 16 at Bombay, Sholápur, Ratnágiri and Raipur. The maximum temperature variations are small and irregular except at Delhi, Allahabad and Raipur (6° to 10° below the average) and in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and at Madras and Secunderabad (4° to 9° above the average. The highest maximum was 115° at Jacobabad. Except at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Raipur, Karwar, Cochin, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam, the night temperature is above the normal. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (66°). Humidity changes are small and th skies are densley clouded in almost all districts. The only rain of any importance has fallen at Allahabad (2·30"), and Raipur (1·52)," but at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Surat, Maiegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Colombo and Coimbatore there have been light to moderate showers. Abnormals indicate that the weather to the southwards of Mangalore in the Arabian Sea is squally and very unsettled. The monsoon gradient all along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay is fairly normal and the continuance of light to moderate showers is probable. In all other districts, except Sind, Rajputana and the greater portion of Gujarat, the weather conditions are favourable for local showers. The large depression which lay yesterday over the Indus Valley has disappeared. The s. s. Calvin, which left Aden at 10 a. m. on the 14th, reports having experienced up to about Lat. 13° 47' N., Long. 51° 25' E., at 8 a.m., on the 16th moderate to strong south-westerly and light variable winds and a moderate to high beam sea; to Lat. 16° 37' N., Long. 66° 47' E., at midnight on the 19th, a strong monsoon, blowing with a moderate to fresh gale, cloudy sky and high to very high sea; to arrival at 5 p.m., on the 21st, a moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky, high following sea and passing showers from Long. 66° E.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Hiaogwestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Cable Mossamedes-Capo Town, interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

Saigon-Bangkok interupted.

Mauritius mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden on Monday morning, the 25th instant.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	2	50 p.m.	14	49
Teheran	24	9	5 a.m.	...	12
Suez.....	24	12	15 p.m.	1	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 24th July, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	23	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	6	...	1
" Madras	...	9	...	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Aden, 2,517 tons, Captain D Roche, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (1st July), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Navasa, 1,932 tons, Captain J B McFadyn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. Barrett as cabin passenger.

THE s s Trewidden, 1,682 tons, Captain James Stiven, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Colombo, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T E Gillett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A B Braganza, Mr R Mundill and 8 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Commander of Her Majesty's ship Sphinx has intimated that the Ras-al Mutaf Shoal has extended further to the southward and westward than shown on the admiralty Chart No. 2837-b. Caution therefore, should be observed in passing in the vicinity.

The red buoy marking Marmugao Rock broke adrift July 7th; the black buoy off end of breakwater also drifting eastwards. Both will be replaced when weather permits.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Trewidden (s)	Stiven	Colombo, July 19.
24	Navasa (s)	McFadyn.....	Calcutta, June 22.
	Afghan (s)	Golding.....	London, June 16.
	Aden (s)	Roche	London, July 1.
	Bokhara (s)	Sams	London.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	City of Dundee (s)..	Halley	Karachi.
	Henry Bolckow (s).	Hardcastle ...	Persian Gulf.
24	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Cathay, for China, &c.
" Pachumba, for Karachi.
" Calder, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
19 Palamcotta s .....Windebank...Singapore, July 4
Chusan s .....Thompson ...London, June 17.
20 Chindwara s .....Phillips.....Bombay, June 24.

DEPARTURE.
July 20.—Steamer Madura.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.
21 Palitana s .... Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Persia s—88 bales wool, Nuthoo Laljee; 73 bales wool, T Chimoondas; 50 bales wool, Kika Khooshall; 60 bales wool, R Nanjee.
Michigan s—66½ cwts myrabollams, M Lalljee; 2,00? cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 4,0.0 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 116 bales gunny-rags, Jaitha Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.
Michigan s—150 cwts gum, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.
Orion s—186 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Orion s—97 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000½ cwts linseed, A Biascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.
D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Cathay s—150 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 500 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 25? bales twist, M Pestonjee; 25 bales twist, Cassoon David and Co; 150 bales twist, D Curranee and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 225 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Landaura s—44 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Garvie, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, 2nd Punjab Cavly, on leave, to England.

JULY 23.

Swaine, Surgn-Major, Ms, 2nd Infy H C, from leave, to Jaulna

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Tuesday 26th.—At 6·45 a.m.—Riding School for all members. Plain clothes and Mounted saddles and bridles.
Wednesday 27th.—At 5-30 p.m.—Sword Excercise at Town Hall.
Saturday.—Practice Sports at 7 a.m.

By order,
G. W. WAIR,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr N D Beatson Bell, offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Sirajganj, Pabna, is allowed leave for 2 months and 25 days.

Mr F N Fischer, Asst Magte and Collr, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to Pabna, and is appointed to have charge of the Sirajganj sub-div of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Mr N D Beatson Bell.

Maj D R Lyall, C S I, (Supernumerary, Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appointed to be Maj in the Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battn, to complete establt.

Mr A F Steinberg, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Dinajpur, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Behari Lal Gupta, or until further orders.

Mr F C Barnes, Supdt of Stamps and Stationery, is allowed leave for 1 month and 10 days.

Mr Noel Williamson is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Asst Supdt of Police on probation, and is posted to the South Lushai Hills dist.

A pothecary J G Fleming, Civil Medical Officer of the dist of Hazaribagh, is appointed to be Registering Officer.

Mr F Trafford, Asst Consvr of Forests, attached to the Singhbhum Forest Div, is granted 3 months' examination leave.

Surg-Capt B H Deare is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Dinapore, in addition to his other duties.

The Regimental Medical Officer at Doranda is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Civil Surg of Lohardaga, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surg-Maj F R Swaine.

Mr W B Christie, Ex Engr, Chota Nagpur Div, is, in the interests of the public service, transferred to the Darjeeling Div.

Mr B K Finnimore, Ex Engr, Darjeeling Div, is in the interests of the public service, transferred to the Chota Nagpur Div.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree,

272-92—K J Mantri—Augustin Pereira vs Joseph Nicholas de Souza—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

270-92—Bhaishunker and K—Lalchand Jasodanundun vs Khooshiram Jasodanundun and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

98-92—Crawford, B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs Makhanlal Govindram and others—Tyabjee and D J B and K—(Postponed Long Cause.)

181-92—Bicknel and M—Ardesir Jamsetjee Madon vs Navajbai—Bhaishunker and K.

268-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagroe—T A Bland.

271-92—Ardesir H and D—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana vs Cawasjee Dadabhoy and another—Payne G and S.

Post poned Long Causes.

149-92—Bhaishunker and K—C A Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—P R and K, C B and Co and C M and M.

253-92—M N Saklatwala—Ramabai and others vs Pandoorang Condajee and another—Nanu and H.

117-92—Crawford B and Co—J B K Macbeth and another vs The Jadhowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co—P R K.

630-91—Brown and Co—Mathew de Silwa vs Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Aboo.

595-90—Tyabjee D and J—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Liladhar Shamjee—Brown & Co.

132-91—M N Saklatwala—Pitt, a pauper—Kooshabe Withoba Marley vs Bapoo Khondappa and others—Chitnis M and M.

611-90—Chitnis M and M—Narandas Chatoorbhooj and others vs Thakordivraj Soonderdas—Thakoredas, D and

511-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee Soonpul Shivram and another—Little, S, F and Co vs

145-8457-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee Soonpul Shivram and another—Little, S, F and Co vs R

640-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee Wilson and another—Little, S, F and N. 1 others

151-86—Crawford B and Co—Vas-anjee Manaug vs Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J C Co's Wasson-

492-87—J C Cama—Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia Co and J C jee Mansing and others—Crawford B a Cama and D S Garud.

676-91—Manshuklal D and J—Hiralal Chan bhan Bigraj Motiram and others—Roughton and

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice ARRAN.)

Suit for Hearing and Final sposal.

Admiralty Suit vala Hajee Elias vs

1-91—M N Saklatwalla—Hajee Ab ak W and S—Part The s s Deccan and others—

heard.

Postponed Long ce vs The Ripon M C—Nanu and H—Part hear

240-91—T A Bland—Gamaji Ak

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THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or whi for it "will positively re-MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER or White hair," to its originatore, in every case. Giving the disagreeable smell of al color, without l It makes the hair charmingly most "RESTORER," promoting the growth of the hair beautiful, as well as the glands are not decayed. Ask on bald spots, why "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," your Chemists f and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. sold by Chemists, Hole Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, per bottle.—W London, Eng

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Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, Scrofula, Scurvy, it is a never-failing and permanent and Sores of all kinds cure.
Old Sores,
It Cures Ulcerated Sres on the Neck.
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Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout, Rheumatic pain, for it removes the *cause* from the and bad bones.
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"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

Dear, Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
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A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from t, East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chan war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal the cure to ...

AMIN KHAN AND THE KUKI KHELS.

THE life of a freelance on the North-West Frontier is exciting, if not edifying, as one may see from a glance at the record of Amin Khan, whose recent exploit caused some stir in the Khyber. Amin Khan comes of a family that is notorious, even among the treacherous tribesmen along the Peshawar border. His father, Abdulla Nur, was for many years a prominent figure among the Kuki Khels near Jamrud. So far back as 1857, he paid some Farid Khels, Rs. 1,000, to kill his cousin, and then married the mother and widow of the murdered man. He thus became a Malik or headman, and he was in this position in 1878, when war was declared against Shere Ali. He sided with the Afghans, and it was not until September, 1879, that he "came in" to our political officers. He had by that time learned from the Amir Yakub Khan himself that he had nothing more to expect from Kabul. In 1880 he caused to be murdered his young cousin, Malik Kadir, who had acted as one of the Kuki Khel representatives during the period Abdulla Nur was at open enmity with the British Government. It was a most treacherous deed, as the old man had faithfully promised his relative that his life would be safe if he came to stay in his village. By one of those curious pieces of flabby frontier policy, which were only too common at the time, Abdulla Nur, after the Afghan war was rewarded with a grant of Rs. 150 per month for life, on account of his "service" in the Khyber. Inasmuch as he had been hostile to the Government all his life, he must have been agreeably surprised at this reward. In 1880, when he was bordering on eighty years of age, this border ruffian induced his son Amin Khan and three of his associates to murder one Nurulla and his three sons. The crime was committed in cold blood at Jam, without any reasonable pretext, for Nurulla had faithfully served his Malik. This was his last act of treachery, for the day after he had sworn before the assembled tribesmen over Nurulla's grave that he was innocent of the poor old man's death, he himself was shot down.

Abdulla Nur left behind him four sons, Hyder, Amin, Zaman and Adam. The first named was born to him by the mother of the man he had caused to be murdered in 1857, the others by the widow of his victim. Amin Khan was selected by the Kuki Khels as their tribal representative, and he claimed the grant which his father had received from the Government. This was refused, and he at once began to show his teeth. In the spring of 1885 he threatened to fire on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who proposed visiting Ali Musjid, if he did not get the above allowance. The result was a severe warning given to the Kuki Khel tribe at a public durbar held at Peshawar. But this had no effect on Amin Khan, who, a few days later, was doing his best to prevent his tribe from coming into Peshawar for their allowances. In this he failed. The next five years were passed by him in constant feuds with his tribesmen, who finally refused to acknowledge him as their Malik, or to take their allowances from him; whilst he on his part did everything in his power to stir up the mullahs in Tirah against the British Government, and to induce his clan and the other Afridi tribes to go over to Amir Abdur Rahman. During March 1890 he collected 200 men with a flag near Fort Jamrud, and paraded them in a defiant manner in front of the garrison, and next day tried to stop the caravan. For this a jirga of the Kheber Maliks fined him Rs. 2,000, and decided that the tribal allowance should be paid direct to the tribe. In 1891 he declined to come in for his allowance, and spent the summer in urging the Afridis to attack the troops in the Samana Range. In May of this year he accepted half the Maliki allowances, the tribesmen were paid their shares, and everything went on quietly, although at one time matters looked troublesome. The reason of it was this. Zaman Khan, second brother of Amin Khan, has been for some years in the service of the Amir under his Sipah Salar (Commander-in-Chief) at Kahi. There is undoubted proof that Gholam Hyder Khan used the brothers to create disturbances between Jamrud and Ali Masjid, and no doubt the younger brother puffed up Amin Khan's powers to an absurd height. When Amin Khan was rebuffed in 1890, the Sipah Salar taunted Zaman Khan about the affair, and this was not forgotton. At the end of last April, Zaman was with the Sipah Salar at Asmar. He got leave to quit his camp, received Rs. 3,000, and went off to Tirah there to excite the Afridis against the Government. He suddenly appeared with 100 men near Peshawar, but his attempted raid failed. The two brothers then went again to Tirah, journeying from house to house and soliciting the aid of the tribesmen. They made friends with the local *mullahs*, and these "pestilent priests" took up his cause in return for the money given to them. By violence and open threats the brothers induced the Kuki Khels to afford him unwilling support, declaring that their houses would be burned if they refused to carry out the orders of *mullahs*. The Amir's emissaries also had a finger in the pie, promising aid in money and arms. The result was that a band of raiders cut the telegraph wire between Jamrud and Peshawar on the night of the 29th May, and a party of the same gang made an attack on two men of the Khyber Rifles, the same night as they were carrying the mail bags to Ali Masjid. They secured a rifle, but had one of their own party wounded. In the early morning of the 18th June, an attempt to cut the telegraph wire was detected, and shots were fired at the Khyber Rifle lines at Jamrud. On the 30th ultimo, Amin Khan, with about 400 men, arrived at China in the Bazaar Valley. We know what followed, and how a Fort in the Khyber was unsuccessfully attacked. More will be heard of Amin Khan probably; though he has retreated for the moment.—*Pioneer*.

THE FLOODS IN LOWER BENGAL.

LEAVING Parbattipur on the morning of the 18th, I landed at Kaunia on the same afternoon, and had the pleasure of putting up at the Railway Dak Bungalow till the following morning. The shelter was of the scantiest, as were the supplies, whisky being conspicuous by its absence, and this rather told on a man, who had been drenched for three consecutive days. On my applying to the khansamah he informed me that the "Boss" had gone to Calcutta for stores, and would turn up next day. I learned afterwards from a local resident that this was a continuation of the same old game, and was told that had I asked for a peg I would have got it, as the latter pays far better than the sale of a whole bottle.

On the morning of the 19th instant I left Kaunia for Teesta Ghat, crossing the latter stream in the Fox. The Teesta shows unmistakable signs of another considerable rise, though the water is not at present as high as it has been, but gives every promise of beating the record, should it continue as at present. The present record is within six inches of the Kauni a bank, and this is considered phenomenal even by the "oldest inhabitant." Leaving Teesta by train, after a short run, we reached the Bohalia Bridge, locally known as "No. 8." The centre piers of this structure have sunk something like six feet, and the surface planking has only been kept up by an ingenious system of sleeper packing adopted by the Engineering Department; but even this has has only made the bridge sufficiently stable for foot passengers to cross. The train from the Teesta can run only to the south side of this bridge, passengers and luggage being crossed over by coolies, where they are loaded into another train on the opposite side. From this end of the bridge we were trained to Kurigram, at which place we found the I. G. S. N Co.'s steamer Gannet awaiting us. The railway authorities having found it necessary to utilize the steamer services as far as this, owing to five unsurpassable breaks in the mile and a-half between Kurigram and the right bank of the Dharla river. By the courtesy of the railway officials who accompanied the train, I was enabled to personally inspect the different breaches, and found them worse on this section than at Dinagepur; those here ranging from fifty to two hundred and fifty feet, and some of them being impassable, while the others were rather shaky switch backing. This means your being shot across an opening of 250 feet, with a drop of nearly 16 feet, on a trolly over rails held together by sleepers and fish-plates, with water of a vague depth below you! This is sensational, but at the same time not quite comfortable, especially when the trolly canta over at an awkward angle.

Having requisitioned a crazy sort of craft, which after a due amount of bidding was made floatable, we embarked on a rather perilous expedition across the Dharla, which was then about a mile in width, and running at the rate of about ten miles an hour. After getting about half way across, we found that the leaks had again broken out, and we had a lively time of it, shifting about for dry places. We eventually reached the opposite bank, several miles below where we started from, and here our troubles began, not that the travelling on the other bank had been quite through a bed of roses. We were rather promptly and forcibly ejected, not on *terra firma*, but on some soft slush, which made a very prominent landmark in the vicinity of the knees of our trousers. Wading through a long and weary couple of miles of this, we eventually pulled up at a nondescript sort of engine-shed, which appeared to be absolutely deserted. This was not nearly good enough, so we started for Jattrapur, and had much of the experiences of an "old tom out on the tiles," as the trolly could not cross the Dharla, and we had to skip from sleeper to sleeper to keep ourselves from sinking knee-deep in soft sand. *En route* we came across the Jattrapur train, which had been drawn on to the highest point between Dharla and Jattrapur to prevent its being submerged. Though dry when we saw it, it showed unmistakable signs of having had a wet time of it. Beyond the point where we saw the train, the railway embankment had been washed away for a distance of about fifty feet. The Engineers had been here as well as elsewhere, and had given a very good account by all indications, of their presence, and although further rises are considered imminent, there is no doubt that the present efficient local staff will be fully competent to cope with any emergencies which may arise.—*Englishman*.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered....	34	69	27	80	28	88	29	58
Saturday, July 23.....	0	09	0	01	0	01	0	09
Sunday, July 24.....	0	41	0	31	0	29	0	04
Total..	35	10	28	21	29	21	29	71
Total fall to 24th July, 1891	52	36	41	78	40	55	35	50
Total fall to 24th July, 1890	51	20	57	80	53	98	41	43

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st July to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st July to date.
Delhi	29·528	S E	4	87·1	79·1	89	...	4·93	−6·28
Agra	29·559	S E	4	91·1	79·9	91	0·03	4·70	−6·83
Cawnpore..	29·526	W	4	88·0	76·1	96	0·09	12·90	...
Allahabad..	29·548	N NW	6	81·5	76·3	93	2·30	17·03	+4·43
Jhansi	29·507	N E	2	89·4	78·2	91	0·25	13·68	−0·02
Jacobabad..	29·405	E	7	115·1	82·6	71	...	1·72	+0·74
Karachi....	29·438	W S W	16	90·0	82·2	87	...	9·10	−6·77
Ajmere	29·537	W	12	9·7	77·6	67	...	3·00	−5·96
Deesa	29·538	S S E	27	98·3	79·7	69	...	8·70	−0·78
Rajkot.....	29·543	W S W	23	95·9	79·5	81	...	9·30	−6·49
Veraval....	29·50	W S W	10	89·0	80·7	85	..	5·38	...
Neemuch ..	29·578	W S W	19	89·8	74·6	73	...	7·74	−3·54
Indore.....	29·54	W S W	10	84·5	69·1	83	...	10·35	−4·27
Saugor	29·517	W	7	85·3	74·6	91	...	17·20	+0·38
Jubbulpore.	29·515	W	4	82·9	74·6	93	0·15	20·36	−4·78
Hoshangabad	29·591	S W	7	85·3	75·7	89	0·20	17·90	−5·41
Khandwa..	29·590	W	11	81·2	77·3	75	0·17	12·02	−1·93
Raipur	29·497	W S W	18	75·5	73·6	98	1·52	20·74	+1·10
Nagpur	29·573	W	10	82·8	75·9	89	0·20	15·15	−7·57
Amraoti....	29·591	W	11	82·8	73·3	75	...	16·78	+0·44
Akola.....	29·615	N W	8	86·0	74·7	78	...	19·55	+4·24
Surat	29·594	S W	5	87·0	78·1	91	0·09	33·36	+12·41
Malegaon...	29·647	W S W	14	84·9	76·1	63	0·02	7·18	−2·46
Bombay	29·96	W S W	19	83·8	79·6	85	0·11	29·60	−14·52
Poona.....	29·62	W S W	25	81·6	72·4	71	...	17·51	+7·75
Sholapur ..	29·686	W S W	18	86·2	72·5	63	...	9·43	+0·27
Ratnagiri..	29·59	S S W	17	82·9	78·3	91	0·20	62·27	+2·98
Belgaum ..	29·753	W N W	7	74·3	67·3	92	0·28	21·94	+1·98
Goa	29·800	N W	12	84·1	77·4	87	0·52	56·32	...
Karwar	29·83	S W	6	83·7	77·2	85	0·46	58·75	−10·33
Mangalore..	29·754	W	2	84·3	75·4	91	0·38	42·44	−22·16
Calicut	29·870	Calm.	6	81·2	72·2	97	0·71	53·99	−3·55
Cochin	29·900	W	M	82·2	72·7	84	0·08	50·18	+2·91
Bangalore..	29·828	W S W	13	82·2	66·0	81	..	6·32	+0·28
Second ordabad	29·690	W	21	89·1	72·4	71	...	10·12	−0·51
Masulipatm..	29·651	W N W	19	94·6	76·1	77	0·45	11·86	+2·13
Bellary	29·722	W	22	89·4	76·4	63	...	6·28	+3·20
Cuddapah..	29·740	W N W	...	93·6	78·9	67	0·08	12·12	+6·43
Madras	29·73	S W	9	98·3	75·7	75	0·80	8·68	+3·31
Coimbatore.	29·816	W	7	84·9	69·8	84	0·18	3·06	+0·41
Trichinopoly	29·780	W	13	93·0	77·8	57	...	3·81	+1·06
Negapatam.	29·765	W N W	5	95·0	77·2	58	...	3·56	+0·75
Colombo ...	29·905	W S W	13	85·5	78·0	81	0·10	7·58	−5·76

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

* Exclusive of the rainfall on the 21st July 1892.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·07 (36·33); E. G. H. = 0·01 (28·84); G. T. H = 0·01 (27·93); C. P. = 0·11 (29·60).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased in all districts except ocally at Jubulpore and Coimbatore, where a slight fall has taken place. Highest readings continue to be recorded in Ceylon, while lowest readings obtain in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to steep. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere. Winds are south-easterly at Delhi, Agra and Deesa, easterly to north-easterly at Jhansi and Jacobabad, north-westerly at Allahabad, Belgaum, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and westerly to south-westerly in other places. The force has been strong in many places. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Rajkot, 26 at Khandwa, 24 at Bellary and Deesa, 22 at Secunderabad, 20 at Neemuch, 18 at Ajmere and 16 at Bombay, Sholápur, Ratnágiri and Raipur. The maximum temperature variations are small and irregular except at Delhi, Allahabad and Raipur (6° to 10° below the normal) and in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and at Madras and Secunderabad (4° to 9° above the avera ge. The highest maximum was 115° at Jacobabad. Except at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Raipur, Karwar, Cochin, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam, the night temperature is above the normal. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (66°). Humidity changes are small and the skies are densley clouded in almost all districts. The only rain of any importance has fallen at Allahabad (2·30"), and Raipur (1·52)," but at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Colombo and Coimbatore there have been light to moderate showers. Abnormals indicate that the weather to the southwards of Mangalore in the Arabian Sea is squally and very unsettled. The monsoon gradient all along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay is fairly normal and the continuance of light to moderate showers is probable. In all other districts, except Sind, Rajputana and the greater portion of Gujarat, the weather conditions are favourable for local showers. The large depression which lay yesterday over the Indus Valley has disappeared. The s. s. Calvin, which left Aden at 10 a. m. on the 14th, reports having experienced up to about Lat. 13° 47' N., Long. 51° 25' E., at 8 a.m., on the 16th moderate to strong south-westerly and light variable winds and a moderate to high beam sea; to Lat. 16° 37' N., Long. 66° 47' E., at midnight on the 19th, a strong monsoon, blowing with a moderate to fresh gale, cloudy sky and high to very high sea; to arrival at 5 p.m., on the 21st, a moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky, high following sea and passing showers from Long. 66° E.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Fenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Cable Mossamedes-Cape Town, interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

Saigon-Bangkok interupted.

Mauritius mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden on Monday morning, the 25th instant.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	2	50 p.m.	14	19
Teheran	24	9	50 a.m.	...	12
Suez.....	24	12	15 p.m.	1	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 24th July, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	23	...	3
,, Kurrachee	...	6	...	1
,, Madras	...	9	...	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Aden, 2,517 tons, Captain D Roche, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (1st July), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Navasa, 1,932 tons, Captain J B McFadyn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. Barrett as cabin passenger.

THE s s Trewidden, 1,682 tons, Captain James Stiven, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Colombo, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T E Gillett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A B Braganza, Mr R Mundill and 8 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Commander of Her Majesty's ship Sphinx has intimated that the Ras-al Mutaf Shoal has extended further to the southward and westward than shown on the admiralty Chart No. 2837-b. Caution therefore, should be observed in passing in the vicinity.

The red buoy marking Marmugao Rock broke adrift July 7th; the black buoy off end of breakwater also drifting eastwards. Both will be replaced when weather permits.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Trewidden (s)	Stiven	Colombo, July 19.
24	Navasa (s)	McFadyn.....	Calcutta, June 22.
	Afghan (s)	Golding.....	London, June 16.
	Aden (s)	Roche	London, July 1.
	Bokhara (s)	Sams	London.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	City of Dundee (s)..	Halley	Karachi.
	Henry Bolckow (s).	Hardcastle ...	Persian Gulf.
24	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Cathay, for China, &c.
,, Pachumba, for Karachi.
,, Calder, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
19 Palamcotta s .....Windebank...Singapore, July 6.
Chusan s .....Thompson ...London, June 17.
20 Chindwara s .....Phillips.....Bombay, June 24.

DEPARTURE.
July 20.—Steamer Madura.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.
21 Palitana s .... Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Persia s—88 bales wool, Nuthoo Laljee; 73 bales wool, T Chimondas; 50 bales wool, Kika Khooshall; 60 bales wool, R Nanjee.
Michigan s—662½ cwts myrabollams, M Lalljee; 2,00? cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 4,0.0 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 116 bales gunny-rags, Jaitha Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.
Michigan s—150 cwts gum, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.
Orion s—186 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Orion s—97 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000½ cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.
D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Cathay s—150 bales twist, Curriumbhoy Ebram and Co; 500 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 250 bales twist, M Pestonjee; 25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, D Currance and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 225 bales twist, C Ramonjee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Landaura s—44 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Garvie, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, 2nd Punjab Cavly, on leave, to England.

JULY 23.

Swaine, Surgn-Major, Ms, 2nd Infy H C, from leave, to Jaulna

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Tuesday 26th.—At 6·45 a.m.—Riding School for all members. Plain clothes and Mutiny saddles and bridles.
Wednesday 27th.—At 5-30 p.m.—Sword Excercise at Town Hall.
Saturday.—Practice Sports at 7 a.m.

By order,
G. W. WAIR,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr N D Beatson Bell, offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Sirajganj, Pabna, is allowed leave for 2 months and 25 days.

Mr F N Fischer, Asst Magte and Collr, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Sirajganj sub-div of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Mr N D Beatson Bell.

Maj D R Lyall, C S I, (Supernumerary, Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appointed to be Maj in the Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battn, to complete establt.

Mr A F Steinberg, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Dinajpur, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Behari Lal Gupta, or until further orders.

Mr F C Barnes, Supdt of Stamps and Stationery, is allowed leave for 1 month and 10 days.

Mr Noel Williamson is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Asst Supdt of Police on probation, and is posted to the South Lushai Hills dist.

Apothecary J G Fleming, Civil Medical Officer of the dist of Hazaribagh, is appointed to be Registering Officer.

Mr F Trafford, Asst Consvr of Forests, attached to the Singhbhum Forest Div, is granted 3 months' examination leave.

Surg-Capt B H Deare is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Dinapore, in addition to his other duties.

The Regimental Medical Officer at Doranda is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Civil Surg of Lohardaga, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surg-Maj F R Swaine.

Mr W B Chrisite, Ex Engr, Chota Nagpur Div, is, in the interests of the public service, transferred to the Darjeeling Div.

Mr B K Finnimore, Ex Engr, Darjeeling Div, is in the interests of the public service, transferred to the Chota Nagpur Div.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree.

272-92—K J Mantri—Augustin Pereira vs Joseph Nicholas de Souza—In person.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.
270-92—Bhaishunker and K—Lalchand Jasodanundun vs Khooshiram Jasodanundun and others.
Defended New Long Causes.
98-92—Crawford, B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs Makhanlal Govindram and others—Tyabjee and D J B and K—(Postponed Long Cause.)
181-92—Hicknel and M—Ardesir Jamsetjee Madon vs Navajbai—Bhaishunker and K.
268-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagroe—T A Bland.
271-92—Ardesir H and D—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana vs Cawasjee Dadabhoy and another—Payne G and S.
Post poned Long Causes.
149-92—Bhaishunker and K—C A Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—P R and K, C B and Co and C M and M.
252-92—M N Sakhatwala—Ramabai and others vs Pandoorang Condajee and another—Nanu and H.
117-92—Crawford B and Co—J B K Macbeth and another vs The Jadhowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co—P R K.
630-91—Brown and Co—Mathew de Silwa vs Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Acoo.
595-90—Tyabjee D and J—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Lildhar Shamjee—Brown & Co.
132-91—M N Sakhlatwalla for Pliff, a pauper—Kooshaba Withoba Marley vs Bapoo Khondappa and others—Chitnis M and M.
611-90—Chitnis M and M—Narandas Chatoorbhooj and others vs Thakoredas Jivraj Soonderdas—Thakoredas, D and Co.
511-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee Soonpul Shivram and another—Little, S, F and Co vs
145-8457-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee Soonpul Shivram and another—Little, S, F and Co vs R
640-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee Wilson and another—Little, S, F and N. and others
151-86—Crawford B and Co—Vasanjee Mansing vs Wassonjee Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J C Co and J C
492-87—J C Cama—Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia Co and J C joe Mansing and others—Crawford B and Cama and D S Gazud.
676-91—Manshuklal D and J—Hiralal Chanbhan Bigraj Motiram and others—Roughton and

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [illegible] sposal.
Suit for Hearing and Final
Admiralty Suit 10 Hajee Elias vs
1-91—M N Sakhatwalla—Hajee Ab[illegible]alk W and S—Part
The s s Decoan and others—
heard. fuses.
Postponed Long [illegible]ce vs The Ripon M C—
210-91—T A Bland—Gamaji Ak
Nanu and H—Part hear[illegible]

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A LETTER FROM INDIA.
C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4th Feb., 1891.
MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,
I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from t[illegible], East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chinan war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.
I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.
I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.
Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal the cure to [illegible]. I am working at Poona my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working this testimonial.
Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone.
Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
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